

THE INDEPENDENT SPELLING BOOK



By
J. MADISON WATSON

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INDEPENDENT ELEMENTARY SPELLER:

A CRITICAL WORK ON PRONUNCIATION;

EMBRACING

A STRICTLY GRADED CLASSIFICATION OF THE PRIMITIVE AND
THE MORE IMPORTANT DERIVATIVE WORDS OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FOR ORAL SPELLING; EXER-
CISES FOR WRITING FROM DICTATION;
PREFIXES, AFFIXES, ETC., ETC.

By J. MADISON WATSON,

*Author of the National Readers, Spellers, and Primer; The Independent
Readers; The Hand-Book of Gymnastics; Manual of Calisthenics, etc.*



A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

TO TEACHERS.

IN conducting recitations in this work, classes should be required,

1. TO READ OR PRONOUNCE THE LIST OF WORDS assigned for *oral* spelling, omitting letters that appear in *italics*, and distinctly uttering the sounds of consonants, and of vowels that occur in unaccented syllables. While pupils are thus acquiring a correct pronunciation, their attention is so carefully directed to the *form* of words as to render this a valuable exercise in orthography.

2. TO SPELL ORALLY.—The teacher should pronounce the words *correctly*, without regard to their orthography; and pupils, in general, should merely name the letters of words, making a marked pause at the end of each syllable, and imitating the teacher in their pronunciation. Pupils who misspell words should be required to write them on the blackboard, and to correct them before the class.

3. TO READ THE DICTATION EXERCISES.—After pupils have pronounced the words assigned, and spelled them *orally*, they should be required to read the corresponding Dictation Exercises with great care. This will serve both to test their pronunciation and to recall their attention to the *form* of the words.

4. TO WRITE DICTATION EXERCISES.—The teacher should read the sentences, slowly and distinctly, while the pupils write them. When slates are used, they may be expeditiously examined by requiring pupils to exchange, so that each one shall become the inspector of his neighbor's work, while the teacher spells the several words.

THE NATIONAL SERIES OF READERS.

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SPELLING BY
ORAL
and
DICTATION EXERCISES

J.W. ORR N.Y.



DICTION EXERCISES.

PREFACE.

SOLICITATIONS from the most experienced and successful educators, for a small, comprehensive text-book, adapted to the wants of Public Schools and the lower classes in Academies and Seminaries, which shall furnish the most approved methods of teaching Orthography and Orthoëpy, has induced us to devote several months to the preparation of this little volume.

The following facts, which are now so generally recognized, have determined its form and arrangement: That the most expeditious mode of learning Spelling is by the *eye*; that the definitions and the use of words, as well as their orthography, are soonest acquired by frequently writing Exercises from Dictation; that, by a thorough classification, the Spelling and Pronunciation of extended lists of words may be learned with nearly the same facility as of separate ones; and that Orthoëpy and Orthography should be simultaneously taught.

Consistently with these views, the words presented are strictly classified with regard to their formation, vowel sounds, alphabetic equivalents, accent, and number of syllables; and by the use of marked letters, both vowels and consonants, a list of which will be found on page 16, their exact pronunciation is invariably given. The monosyllables are first introduced, commencing with the three words of one letter, in accordance with our well-known system of word-building; and these are followed by dissyllables, trisyllables, and polysyllables. So carefully has the orthoëpical department been prepared, that the omission of silent letters, which appear in *italics*, renders this a purely phonetic Spelling-book.

Conscious of the importance of restricting this work to the least possible limits that shall not impair its usefulness, we have taken special pains to exclude derivatives that do not so vary from their primitives as to lead to errors in spelling, pronunciation, or signifi-

cation. The omissions thus made are provided for by lists of Prefixes and Suffixes, which are fully explained. The vocabulary has also been enriched by the introduction of several hundred euphonious and peculiarly significant words which have not heretofore appeared in similar text-books.

The Lists of Words are invariably followed by exercises for *writing* from dictation. These exercises are composed of short, perspicuous, and carefully-framed sentences, which embrace words that are liable to be mispronounced or misspelled, as well as numerous definitions. In these sentences we have aimed to give a clear conception of the peculiar import of unusual words ; and to *discriminate* between synonymous terms, using them in their appropriate sense. Many words, however, have been purposely omitted, with the expectation that pupils will be required to construct short sentences, in which the meaning and the use of all words that do not appear in the Dictation Exercises shall be correctly represented.

The Introductory Exercises of this volume are simple, terse, and complete, presenting the definitions and the elements of Orthography and Orthoëpy. At its close, Miscellaneous Exercises are added, containing—Effect of Accent in Certain Words ; Names of Persons ; Rules for Spelling ; Prefixes and Affixes, their meaning and Effect ; Rules for the use of Capital Letters : Marks used in Written Language ; Choice of Prepositions ; Abbreviations ; and Foreign Words and Phrases. These exercises are accompanied with explanations and Dictation Exercises illustrative of their use and application.

In the latest revision of this work, DR. WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, as now revised, has been adopted as our standard, both of *Orthography* and *Pronunciation*. All of *Webster's* marked letters are used, with the additional combinations of *ou*, *ch*, *sh*, *th*, *wh*, and *ng*, making a complete phonic alphabet.

NEW YORK, *December*, 1876.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

I. DEFINITIONS.

ORTHOGRAPHY *TREATS* of the nature and properties of letters, and the correct spelling and writing of words.

2. *THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE* consists of forty-three oral elements or elementary sounds.

3. *ORAL ELEMENTS* are the sounds that, uttered separately or in combination, form syllables and words.

4. *ORAL ELEMENTS ARE PRODUCED* by different positions of the organs of speech, in connection with the voice and the breath.

5. *THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF SPEECH* are the lips, the teeth, the tongue, and the palate.

6. *VOICE IS PRODUCED* by the action of the breath upon the larynx, or upper part of the wind-pipe.

7. *ORAL ELEMENTS ARE DIVIDED* into three classes : *eighteen tonics, fifteen subtonics, and ten atonics.*

8. *TONICS* are pure tones produced by the voice, with but slight use of the organs of speech.

9. *SUBTONICS* are tones produced by the voice, *modified* by the organs of speech.

10. *ATONICS* are mere breathings modified by the organs of speech.

11. *LETTERS* are characters that are used to represent or modify the oral elements.

12. *THE ENGLISH ALPHABET CONSISTS* of twenty-six letters, viz. : a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

13. *THE ALPHABET IS DIVIDED* into Vowels and Consonants.

14. *VOWELS* are the letters that usually represent the tonic elements, and form syllables by themselves. They are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*.

15. *A DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in one syllable ; as, *ou* in *our*.

16. *A DIGRAPH*, or improper diphthong, is the union of two vowels in a syllable, one of which is silent ; as, *oa* in *loaf*, *ou* in *youth*.

17. *A TRIPHTHONG* is the union of three vowels in one syllable ; as, *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *adieu*.

18. *CONSONANTS* are the letters that represent either subtonic or atonic elements. They are of two kinds, single letters and combined, including all the letters of the alphabet, except the vowels, and the combinations, *ch, sh, wh, ng* : *th* subtonic, and *fh* atonic.

19. *LABIALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the lips. They are *b, p, w*, and *wh*. *M* may be regarded as a nasal labial, as its sound is affected by the nose. *F* and *v* are labio-dentals.

20. *DENTALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the teeth. They are *j, s, z, ch*, and *sh*.

21. *LINGUALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the tongue. They are *d, l, r*, and *t*. *N* is a nasal lingual ; *y* a lingua-palatal ; and *th* (*th* and *fh*) a lingua-dental.

22. *PALATALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the palate. They are *g* and *k*. *Ng* is a nasal palatal.

23. *COGNATES* are letters whose oral elements are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner ; thus, *f* is a cognate of *v* ; *k* of *g*, etc.

24. *ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS* are letters, or combinations of letters, that represent the same elements, or sounds ; thus, *i* is an equivalent of *e*, in *pique*.

II. PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

I. VOWELS.

A USUALLY represents six oral elements, or sounds ; as in *āle*, *änd*, *ärt*, *all*, *bāre*, *āsk*. The *fifth* element, or sound, represented by *a* (â), is its *first* or *alphabetic* sound, modified or softened by *r*. In its production, the lips, placed nearly together, are held immovable while the student tries to utter the *first* or *alphabetic* sound of *ā*. The *sixth* element, represented by *a* (â), is a sound intermediate between *a* as heard in *ät*, *āsh*, and *a* as in *ärm*, *ärt*. It is produced by prolonging and slightly softening *ä* as heard in *ät*.

E usually represents three elements ; as in *mē*, *ënd*, *ërr*. The *third* element, represented by *e*, is *e* as heard in *end*, prolonged, and modified or softened by *r*.

I usually represents two elements ; as in *īce*, *īch*.

O usually represents three elements ; as in *ōld*, *ōn*, *dō*.

U usually represents three elements ; as in *tūbe*, *tüb*, *full*. When *u* long, or its alphabetic equivalent *ew*, is preceded by *r*, or by the sound of *sh*, it has always the sound of *o* in *do* ; as in *rude*, *sure*, *brew*. At the beginning of words, when *long*, it has the sound of *yū*, as in *ūse*.

Y represents, when used as a vowel, the same elements as *I* ; as in *tȳpe* (*tip*), *hȳmn* (*hīm*).

Ou usually represents one element ; as in *our*. This element is also represented by *ow* ; as in *now*.

OI and *OY* are equivalent to *ä*, followed by *ī* ; as in *oil* (*äīl*), *boy* (*bäī*).

2. CONSONANTS.

B REPRESENTS one element ; as in *bib*. Before *t*, and after *m*, it is silent ; as in *debt*, *thumb*.

C has no element peculiar to itself. It represents the sound of *k* before the letters *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, *t*, and at the end of a word, when, in this work, it is printed *ε* ; as in *εane*, *εot*, *εure*, *eliek*, *εrank*, *distriet*, *musie*. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it represents the sound of *s*, and is marked

thus, *ç* ; as in *çent*, *çider*, *çyst*. In a few words it has the sound of *z* ; as in *suffice*. When it comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *eous*, or *ious*, it is sounded like *sh* ; as in *ocean*, *social*, *cetaceous*, *tenacious*. It is silent before *k* ; as in *hack*, *lack*.

D usually represents one element ; as in *did*. At the end of a word it is sometimes sounded like *t*, as in *mixed* ; and in a few words is silent, as in *sedge*, *hedge*.

F represents one element, as in *fife* ; except in *of*, when it is sounded like *v*.

G usually represents one element ; as in *gāg*. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is usually sounded like *j*, and is marked thus, *ġ* ; as in *ġem*, *ġin*, *ġyve*.

H represents one element ; as in *home*. It is silent at the beginning of a number of words, and after *g* and *r* ; as in *honor*, *ghost*, *rhyme*.

J represents one element ; as in *just*.

K represents one element ; as in *kink*. It is silent before *n* ; as in *knee*.

L represents one element ; as in *lilac*. It is silent in many words ; as *calf*, *half*, *talk*.

M represents one element ; as in *maim*.

N represents one element ; as in *no*, *on*. It is sometimes sounded like *ng*, when, in this work, it is marked thus, *n̄* ; as in *ban̄k*, *than̄k*, *an̄'ger*, *fin̄'ger*. It is silent after *l*, or *m*, when it ends a syllable ; as in *kiln*, *hymn*.

P represents one element ; as in *pipe*. It is silent before *n*, *s*, and *t*, in the same syllable ; as in *pneumatic*, *psalm*, *prompt*.

Q has no element peculiar to itself. With *u*, by which it is always followed, it commonly represents the sound of *kw* as in *quaff*, *quilt*, *quoth* ; but in many words derived from the French it has the sound of *k* ; as in *coquet*, *etiquet*, etc.

R represents one element ; as in *rare*, *for*. When it precedes a vowel, it may be trilled ; as in *roll*, *round*. It is never silent ; but its oral element is sometimes transposed ; as in *acre* (*ā'kēr*).

S usually represents one element ; as in *save*, *kiss*. In many words it is sounded like *z* as heard in *zinc*, when, in this work, it is marked thus, *ſ* ; as in *roſe*, *riſe*. In a few instances it has the sound of *zh* as heard in *azure* ; as in *pleasure*, *osier*. It sometimes represents the sound of *sh* ; as in *sure*, *diversion*.

T represents one element ; as in *tart*, *taste*.

V represents one element ; as in *valve*, *vivid*.

W represents one element ; as in *well*, *wise*.

X has no element peculiar to itself. It is equivalent to *z*, at the beginning of words ; to *ks*, as in *tax*, *expect* ; to *gz*, when the next syllable following begins with an accented vowel, as in *exalt*, *exert* ;

and to *ksh*, in some words, when the accent immediately precedes it, as in *anxious*.

Y, when a consonant, represents one element ; as in *yet*, *yes*.

Z represents two elements. The first may be heard in *zest*, *zinc*. The second is heard in *azure*—sometimes marked *zh*.

TH represents two elements. When a subtonic, in this work, it is marked *th* ; as in *this*, *with*. As an atonic, it is marked *th* ; as in *thin*.

Ch usually represents one element ; as in *change*, *much*. In words derived from the ancient languages, *ch* is generally sounded like *k* ; as in *ache*, *chasm*, *school*. It frequently represents the sound of *sh* ; as in *chaise*, *chivalry*, *machine*.

Sh represents one element ; as in *shame*, *marsh*.

Wh represents one element ; as in *what*, *when*, *whip*. To produce this oral element, the student will blow from the center of the mouth, first compressing the lips, and then suddenly relaxing them while the air is escaping.

Ng represents one element ; as in *bang*, *gang*, *young*.

III. ORAL ELEMENTS.

THE instructor will first require the students to pronounce a catch-word once, and then produce the oral element represented by the figured vowel, or *Italic* consonant, four times—thus : *ā*ge—*ā*, *ā*, *ā*, *ā* ; *āt*—*ă*, *ă*, *ă*, *ă*, etc. He will exercise the class perseveringly, until each student can utter *consecutively* all of the elementary sounds, as arranged in the following

TABLE OF ORAL ELEMENTS.

I. TONICS.

<i>ā</i> , as in <i>ā</i> ge.	<i>ē</i> , as in <i>hē</i> .	<i>ō</i> , as in <i>ō</i> n.
<i>ă</i> , “ <i>ăt</i> .	<i>ě</i> , “ <i>ě</i> nd.	<i>o</i> , “ <i>do</i> .
<i>ä</i> , “ <i>ärt</i> .	<i>ē</i> , “ <i>hēr</i> .	<i>ū</i> , “ <i>pū</i> re.
<i>a</i> , “ <i>all</i> .	<i>ī</i> , “ <i>ī</i> ce.	<i>ŭ</i> , “ <i>ŭ</i> p.
<i>â</i> , “ <i>bâ</i> re.	<i>ĭ</i> , “ <i>ĭ</i> t.	<i>u</i> , “ <i>full</i> .
<i>å</i> , “ <i>å</i> sk.	<i>ō</i> , “ <i>ō</i> ld.	<i>ou</i> , “ <i>our</i> .

II. SUBTONICS.

<i>b</i> , as in <i>bib</i> .	<i>m</i> , as in <i>maim</i> .	<i>v</i> , as in <i>vine</i> .
<i>d</i> , " <i>did</i> .	<i>n</i> , " <i>nine</i> .	<i>w</i> , " <i>will</i> .
<i>g</i> , " <i>gag</i> .	<i>ng</i> , " <i>sing</i> .	<i>y</i> , " <i>you</i> .
<i>j</i> , " <i>jib</i> .	<i>r</i> , " <i>rare</i> .	<i>z</i> , " <i>zest</i> .
<i>l</i> , " <i>lo</i> .	<i>th</i> , " <i>this</i> .	<i>zh</i> , " <i>azure</i> .

III. ATONICS.

<i>f</i> , as in <i>fife</i> .	<i>s</i> , as in <i>sense</i> .	<i>sh</i> , as in <i>shy</i> .
<i>h</i> , " <i>hill</i> .	<i>t</i> , " <i>tart</i> .	<i>wh</i> , " <i>why</i> .
<i>k</i> , " <i>kick</i> .	<i>th</i> , " <i>thin</i> .	
<i>p</i> , " <i>pipe</i> .	<i>ch</i> , " <i>each</i> .	

IV. ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

THE instructor will require students to read or recite the table of alphabetic equivalents, using the following formula: The alphabetic equivalents of *A first power* [here the students will utter the oral element four times] are *ai, au, ay, e, ea, ee, ei, ey*; as in the words *gain, gauge, stray, melee, great, vein, they*.

I. TONIC ELEMENTS.

For *ā, ai, au, ay, e, ea, ee, ei, ey*; as in *gain, gauge, stray, melee', great, vein, they*.

For *ä, ai, ua*; as in *plaid, guaranty*.

For *ä, au, e, ea, ua*; as in *haunt, sergeant, heart, guard*.

For *a, au, aw, eo, o, oa, ou*; as in *fault, hawk, George, cōrk, broad, bought*.

For *â, aa, ai, ê, ea, ei*; as in *Aaron, chair, thêre, swear, heir*.

For *ê, ea, ee, ei, eo, ey, î, ie*; as in *read, deep, ceil, people, key, valise, field*.

For ě, *a, ai, ay, ea, ei, eo, ie, u, ue*; as in *any, said, says, head, heifer, leopard, friend, bury, guess.*

For ē, *ea, ī, o, ou, û, ue, y*; as in *earth, girl, word, scourge, brûn, guerdon, myrrh.*

For î, *ai, ei, eye, ie, oi, ui, uy, ÿ, ye*; as in *aisle, sleight, eye, die, choir, guide, buy, mÿ, rye.*

For ĭ, *ai, e, ee, ie, o, oi, u, ui, ŷ*; as in *captain, pretty, been, sieve, women, tortoise, busÿ, built.*

For ō, *au, eau, eo, ew, oa, oe, oo, ou, ow*; as in *haut-boy, beau, yeoman, sew, coal, foe, door, soul, blow.*

For ȝ, *a, ou, ow*; as in *what, hough, knowledge.*

For ȝ, *ew, oe, ōo, ou, u, ui*; as in *grew, shoe, spōn, soup, rude, fruit.*

For ū, *eau, eu, ew, ieu, iew, ue, ui*; as in *beauty, feud, new, ādieu, view, hue, juice.*

For ū, *ò, oe, oo, ou*; as in *love, does, blood, young.*

For ȳ, *o, ōo, ou*; as in *wolf, boōk, could.*

For ou, *ow*; as in *now.*

For oi (aï), *oy*; as in *bôÿ.*

2. TONICS AND SUBTONICS.

For f, *gh, ph*; as in *eough, nymph.*

For j, *g*; as in *gem, gin.*

For k, *e, ch, gh, q*; as in *eat, eōnch, lough, etiquette.*

For s, *ç*; as in *cell.*

For t, *d, th, phth*; as in *danced, Thames, phthiſie.*

For v, *f, ph*; as in *of, Stephen.*

For y, *i*; as in *pinion.*

For z, *c, s, x*; as in *suffice, roſe, xebec.*

For zh, *g, s*; as in *rouge, osier.*

For ng, *n*; as in *anger, bank.*

For ch, *t*; as in *fustian.*

For sh, *c, ch, s, ss, t*; as in *ocean, chaise, sure, assure, martial.*

V. ORAL ELEMENTS COMBINED.

STUDENTS will be required to read the following exercises, both separately and in concert, until they can utter the oral elements represented by the figured vowels in whatever order the instructor may require.

As the *first* oral element of each vowel is often indicated by a horizontal line placed over the letter, and the *second* by a curved line, we employ these marks in this exercise. As the *fifth* element, represented by *a*, and the *third* element of *e*, are always immediately followed by the oral element of *r* in the same syllables, the *r* is here introduced. Since the *sixth* sound of *a*, when not a syllable by itself, is always immediately followed by the oral element of *f*, *n*, or *s*, in the same syllable, these letters are here employed in the same manner.

bā,	bā,	āb,	āb,	dār,	dāf ;	fě,	ēf,	fēr ;
īd,	īd ;	hō,	hō,	hō ;	gū,	gū,	ūg	oug.
jā,	ja,	āj,	kās,	kār,	āk ;	lēr,	lē,	ēl ;
mī,	īm ;	mō,	nq,	nō ;	ūn,	pū,	pū,	oup.
rā,	rā,	ār,	sān,	sār,	sā ;	ēt,	tēr,	ēt ;
ang,	ang,	ang,	vār,	vāf,	āv ;	zē,	ēz,	zēr.
thī,	īth ;	ōth,	qch,	chō	uch,	whū,	whū,	whou ;
thī,	īth ;	qth,	ōsh,	ōsh,	shū,	zūng,	shūng,	ouz.
wār,	wāf,	nou,	yā,	yā,	yā ;	shro,	shro,	shrou.

VI. WORDS.

A WORD is one or more oral elements or letters used to represent an idea.

2. *WORDS ARE DIVIDED* into primitive, derivative, simple, and compound.

3. *A PRIMITIVE WORD* is not derived, but constitutes a root from which other words are formed ; as, faith, ease.

4. *A DERIVATIVE WORD* is formed of a primitive and an affix or prefix ; as, faithful, disease.

5. *A SIMPLE WORD* is one that can not be divided without destroying the sense ; as, *an, the, book.*

6. A *COMPOUND WORD* is formed by two or more words ; as, *inkstand, book-binder, laughing-stock*.

VII. SYLLABICATION.

A SYLLABLE is a word, or part of a word, uttered by a single impulse of the voice.

2. A *MONOSYLLABLE* is a word of *one* syllable ; as, *home, love*.

3. A *DISSYLLABLE* is a word of *two* syllables ; as, *home-less, love-ly*.

4. A *TRISYLLABLE* is a word of *three* syllables ; as, *un-love-ly, lov-ing-ly*.

5. A *POLYSYLLABLE* is a word of *four* or *more* syllables ; as, *in-no-cen-cy, un-in-tel-li-gi-bil-i-ty*.

6. *THE ULTIMATE* is the *last* syllable of a word ; as, *ful*, in *peace-ful*.

7. *THE PENULT*, or penultimate, is the last syllable but *one* of a word ; as *māk*, in *peace-mak-er*.

8. *THE ANTEPENULT*, or antepenultimate, is the last syllable but *two* of a word ; as *ta*, in *spontane-ous*.

VIII. ACCENT.

ACCENT is the peculiar force given to one or more syllables of a word. In many trisyllables and polysyllables, of two syllables accented, one is uttered with greater force than the other. The more forcible accent is called *primary*, and the less forcible, *secondary*.

2. *THE MARK OF ACUTE ACCENT* ['], *heavy*, is usually employed to indicate primary accent ; as, *Read'ing*.

3. *THE MARK OF ACUTE ACCENT* ['], *light*, is often used to indicate secondary accent ; as, *Maid'-serv'ant*.

KEY TO LETTERS AND SOUNDS.

I. TONICS.

1. ā, or ē ; as, āle, veīl : 2. ǣ ; as, fāt : 3. ǣ ; as, ārm : 4. a, or ô ; as, ałl, cōrn : 5. â, or ê ; as, câre, thêre : 6. á ; as, lást : 7. ē, or ĭ ; as, wē, pique : 8. ě ; as, ěnd : 9. ě, ĭ, or û ; as, hēr, sīr, bŭr : 10. ī, or ŷ ; as, ĭce, skŷ : 11. ĭ, or ŷ ; as, ĭll, lŷnx : 12. ō ; as, ōld : 13. ǫ, or a ; as, ǫn, whať : 14. ȳ, ōō, or u ; as, dȳ, fȳol, rŷle : 15. ū ; as, mŷle : 16. ů, or ó ; as, ůp, sŷn : 17. u, ȳ, or ōō ; as, bŷll, wŷlf, wŷol : 18. Ou, or ou ; as, Out, out.

II. SUBTONICS.

1. b ; as, babe : 2. d ; as, did : 3. ġ ; as, ġiġ : 4. j, or ġ ; as, jig, ġem : 5. l ; as, loll : 6. m ; as, mum : 7. n ; as, nun : 8. n, or ng ; as, lġnk, sing : 9. r ; as, rare : 10. Th, or th ; as, This, with : 11. v ; as, vat : 12. w ; as, wig : 13. y ; as, yet : 14. z, or ŷ ; as, zinc, hiŷ : 15. z, or zh ; as, azure.

III. ATONICS.

1. f ; as, fife : 2. h ; as, hot : 3. k, or e ; as, kġnk, eat : 4. p ; as, pop : 5. s, or ç ; as, sense, çity : 6. t ; as, tart : 7. Th, or th ; as, Thorn, piťh : 8. Ch, or ch ; as, Charles, riťh : 9. Sh, sh, or çh ; as, Sharon, aťh, çhaise : 10. Wh, or wh ; as, White, whip.—*Italics*, silent ; as, often (ŏf'n) : x for gz ; as, ex ăet'.

THE ALPHABET.

a b c d e f g

h i j k l m n

o p q r s t u

v w x y z &

A B C D E F

G H I J K L

M N O P Q R

S T U V W X

Y Z &

THE ALPHABET.

a b c d e f g h
i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w x
y z

A B C D E F
G H I J K L
M N O P Q R
S T U V W X
Y Z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

MONOSYLLABLES.

I. WORDS OF ONE AND TWO LETTERS.

WORDS OF ONE LETTER.

ā ī ō : A I O

SINGLE LETTERS PREFIXED.

Gō, nō, sō, lō, hō : hä : to, do.

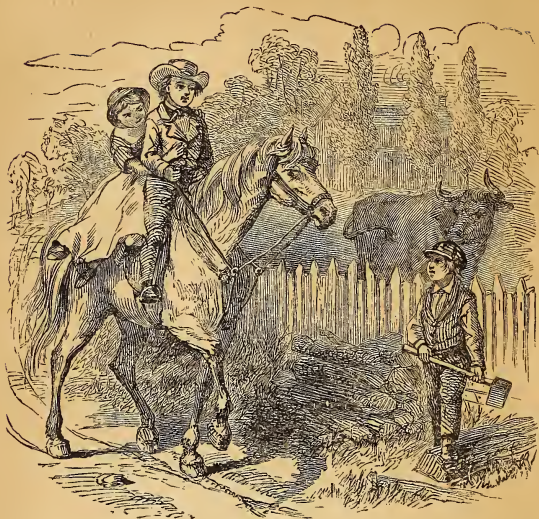
SINGLE LETTERS AFFIXED.

Am, ăn, ăş, ăt, ăx : ăh, ăÿ : ıf,
ın, ış, ıt : ölf, ön, ők : ôr : ôh.

OTHER WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

Bē, hē, mē, wē, yē :
bÿ, fÿ, mÿ : ŭp, ŭs.

Go. I go so. Hä, ha, ha ! So I
do. So we go. Do ye go as we
do ? O, no, no !



Lo! an ox. Am I on an ox?
O, no! Is it an ox? If it be an ox,
do ye go up to it? Ay, we do.

An ax. Is it an ax, or an ox?
It is an ax. Ah, so it is. Ho! be
by me! He is of us. He is by
it. It is my ax. Oh fy! he is
at it.

Go. I go so. Ha, ha, ha!
So I do. So we go. Do ye go
as we do? O, no, no!

Lo! an ox. Am I on an
ox? O, no! Is it an ox?

An ox. It is my ox. Ah,
so it is. He is of us. He is by
my ox. Oh fy! so he is.

II. WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

SINGLE LETTERS PREFIXED.

1. Dāy, gāy, hāy, jāy, lāy,
 may, pay, ray, say, way: bǎn,
 băt, ǎn, ǎt, dăm, făn, făt,
 gas, gat, ham, haş, hat, lax,
 man, mat, pan, pat, ram, ran,
 rat, sat, tan, van, vat, wax.

2. Fôr, nôr: ēat, shē: bīt,

dĭn, fĭn, fĭt, gĭn, hĭs, hĭt,
 kin, kit, lit, pin, pit, sin,
 sit, win, wit: ōat: bŏx, eŏn,
 fŏx, wān, wāſ: two, who: ewe:
 eŭp, sŭp, sŏn: the (thŭ).



Is it day? O, no! Jay and May
 Fox can sit up, as the gas is lit.

Jay is my son. He can lay his hat by the cup. He has no gin in the cup. He has the kit. He can pat the kit. She can eat a bit of ham, in the pan.

May has a box. Who can pay the man for the box? She can. She has wax, a fan, and two pins, in the box.

The cat is the dam of the kit. She can sit on the mat. She was by the hay, to-day. A fat rat ran by. Can the cat eat a rat and a bat? We eat no rat, nor bat.

Is it day? O, no! Jay and May Fox can sit up, as the gas is lit.

Jay is my son. He can lay his hat by the cup. He can pat

the kit. She can eat a bit of ham, in the pan.

May has a box. The cat has a fat rat. She may eat it.

SINGLE LETTERS AFFIXED.

1. Ate, yeā : ănd, Ann, ăsh,
 hăd, hăg : ăwe, ôrb : ănt, ăsk,
 ăsp, ăss : bēe : bĕd, bĕg, bĕt,
 hen, men, met, web, wed, wen,
 wet, yes, yet : hĕr : ĭnk, ĭts :
 ōre, dōe, hōe, lōw, tōw : ǒff,
 ǒft, dǒg, dǒt, gǒd, gǒt, hǒd,
 hog, hop, hot, log, lop, lot,
 nod, not, sob, sod, sop, sot,
 top : tōo : ūse, mew : ōne : how,
 now, sow : tōŷ.

O, how the hen can go ! Now she is off. The dog is off, too. He has not yet got the hen.



Ask Ann if she, or my son, has got the hen. Do not sob, my son, if the hen hop up on the top of an ash log.

It is a hot day. The hay is not wet. The hen was in the lot. She ate a bee and an ant. Can Ann, or my son, get the hen?

Ann met two men who beg. The hen is for one of the men. He is not a sot.

The dog has a bed of tow. Ann has a cat. Her cat can mew. My son has a hog. Has he a toy hoe? Yes; and he can use it, too.

O, how the hen can go! Now she is off. The dog is off, too. He has not yet got the hen.

Ask Ann if she, or my son, has got the hen. Do not sob, my son, if the hen hop up on the top of an ash log.

It is a hot day. The hay is not wet. The hen was in the lot. She ate a bee and an ant.

OTHER WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

1. Ace, āge, āim, āpe : ăet,
 ădđ, băg, ɛăb, ɛăp, ġăġ, lăd,
 laġ, lap, mad, map, naġ, nap,
 pad, raġ, rap, sad, sap, taġ,
 tap : äre, ärm, bär, ɛär, fär,
 jar, tar : ăll, ɛaw, jaw, law,
 maw, paw, raw, saw, war : âir.

2. Ear, ēel, fēe, lēa, pēa,
 see, tea : dĕn, ěbb, ěġg, ělk,
 end, fed, fen, ġet, jet, keġ,
 led, leġ, let, net, peġ, pen,
 pet, set, sex, ten, vex : ěrr,
 fīr, sīr, būr, ɛūr, fūr, pūr,
 ūrn.

3. Drȳ, flȳ, īce, īre, pīe,
 shy, sky, sly, sty, thy, try,
 vie, why : bĭd, bĭġ, dĭd, dĭm,
 fib, fiġ, fix, ġiġ, him, hip,
 ilk, ilġ, jĭġ, kid, lid, lip,

nip,	piġ,	rib,	rid,	riġ,	rim,
rip,	sip,	six,	tin,	wiġ.	

4. Fōe, ōak, ōar, ōwn, rōw,
 wōe: eōb, eōd, fōb, fōġ, fōp,
 job, jot, mob, mop, odd, pod,
 pop, pot, rob, rod, wad: you.

5. Few, dew, hew, jew, new,
 pew: būġ, būt, eūt, dūġ, fūn,
 ġum, ġun, huġ, hum, hut, juġ,
 jut, luġ, mud, muġ, nut, pun,
 rub, ruġ, rum, run, sun, sup,
 tub, tug, tun: put: out, our,
 eow, owl, vow: bōŷ, jōŷ.

The air is raw. Ten boys are on the ice. Six of the boys are far off. Ann and May Oak are on the ice, too.

See the big boy who has the odd fur cap. He may aim to get Ann by her arm, but he can not. She can



vex him. He can run by all the boys; but he can not get by her. See him try.

It is fun and joy to be on the ice. One boy, in the cut, has a rod. May has one end of the rod. Why can not she go by him?

One lad hit his leg, his jaw, and

his lip, on the ice. It was a sad job. He did rub rum on his jaw and on his lip.

The sun is now set. The big boy may get hay for our cow. The pig and the pet kid may eat, too.

If you are dry, Ann can get tea. You may eat an eel, a few eggs, and a pie. You may put the nuts in my new mug.

The air is raw. Ten boys are on the ice. Six of the boys are far off. Ann and May Oak are on the ice, too.

See the big boy who has the odd fur cap. He may aim to get Ann by her arm, but he can not. She can vex him. He can

run by all the boys; but he can not get by her.

It is fun and joy to be on the ice. One boy, in the cut, has a rod. May has one end of it.

III. WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

SINGLE LETTERS PREFIXED.

1. Brāy, eāge, eāpe, elāy, dāle, dāte, drāy, face, faīl, flay, fray, gray, hate, jail, lace, mace, mate, nail, nape, pace, page, pate, play, race, rage, rail, rate, sage, sate, sway, nape, tape, wage.

2. Bānd, brān, eāsh, chāt, elād, elāp, erāg, eram, dash, drag, faet, flag, flap, flax, gash, glad, hand, hash, land, lash, mash, rant, rash, sand, sash, seab, sean, shad, sham, slap, snag, snap, span, stag, taet, that, trap.

3. Bārk, eārt, dārk, dārt, fārm, gāpe, hārk, harm, lark, park, part, sear, star, tart: elaw, draw, fał, flaw, mał, tał, wał, want, warm, wart, yawl: eāre, dāre, lāir, rāre: bāsk, gāsp, lass, māss, pant, pass, raft, rasp, task, waft.

4. Fēar, gēar, hēat, nēat, nēat, plēa, sēat, year, feel, reel: bēnd, blēd, flēd, mēnd, rēnd,

send, sled, tend, then, well, wend, when, yelk,
said (sĕd): bŭrn, spŭrn, tŭrn.

5. Dīce, dīre, fīre, hīre, mīce, mīre, rīce,
sire, tire, vice, wire: bīlĭ, brīm, chĭp, elĭp,
erib, drip, filĭ, flit, ġilĭ, ġilĭ, grim, grip,
hilĭ, kink, link, milk, milĭ, minĭ, pilĭ, pinĭ,
prim, ship, skin, silk, silĭ, sink, slip, slit,
snip, spin, spit, tilĭ, this, trip, trim, twin,
twit, whim, whip, wilĭ, winĭ.

6. Blōw, bōne, eōde, eōne, erōw, flōw, glōw,
gore, grow, hone, mold, more, rode, show, snow,
sown, stow, tone, tore, wore, zone, boat, goat,
hoar, roar, soak: blōt, chōp, elōg, dōff, flōg,
gōne, loft, plot, shop, shot, slop, soft, spot,
stop, trot, swan, wand, wash, wasp, what: shoē,
your, true.

7. Fūse, chew, spew: chŭm, drŭm, drŭb, grŭb,
grum, plug, seud, shut, slug, spun, stun: brow,
down, gown, howl, plow, prow, pout, seow, sour:
bōil, eōil, fōil, rōil, sōil, tōil.

THE gray rat is in a cage. Do not fray or rub the lace. Page and his mate may run a race. Hate no one. He did not rail at the man, in his rage. Eat a date. Sip sage tea. Men wage war. Do not fail to play. The man in the jail has a sad face. My tape is on a nail.

2. I am glad to get a band for my hat. The rash lad has a gash on his arm. He can pay cash for a sash, a lash, and a flag. He had a trap in his hand. The flax on that land is his. Do not put sand in the bran.

3. A dray, or cart, is on the farm. I want a warm tart. Hark! it is the lark. He is in the park. Do not fall, if the dog bark. I dare not gape. A part of the dart hit that tall lass. She has a scar on her hand. It is dark. I see a star. Do not mall that rare cat, if she draw her claw on his arm. Use care at the task. I saw a flaw in the wall.

4. Do not fear to sit on that neat seat. Do you feel the heat? He

said, "A new year is near." The dog fled. His paw bled. When you send the sled, I can mend it. She may turn the reel.

5. Will this lad hire the dice? It is a dire vice. Two mice are in a wire trap. Did he sink in the mire? A gill of milk will fill the cup up to its brim. Do not slip and let it drip. If you kill the mink, do not slit its skin. A whim led him to put the mill on a hill. That prim lass has a pink in her silk bag.

6. Blow the soft snow off this spot. The yawl, or boat, rode on the sea. That cone is bone. The fire in the ship did roar and glow. He tore the code. Your son rode a goat. He wore a red shoe. He shot a swan and a crow. Stop the nag, if he trot. Wash the blot off my wand, or rod. What is more true?

7. Fuse or heat the wax; but do not chew it. My chum, or mate, has a drum. I saw a slug and a grub. The plow is on the brow of the hill. Do not pout, if the dog howl. If you toil, do not soil your cap.

SINGLE LETTERS AFFIXED.

1. Bāne, eāne, dāne, they: bānk, dāmp, fāng, lack, pang, ran̄k, rang, tan̄k: bārb, bārd, bārn, bath, eard, earp, marl, path: paʷn, waʷd, waʷn, waʷp, fōrm, fōrk.

2. Hēre, lēad, lēan, lēap, fēed, sēek, sēem, thee: dēnt, pēnt, shēd, tēnt, thēm, wēnt: hērb, ēarl, fīrm, būrn, eūrb, eūrd, eūrl, fūrl.

3. Bīde, bīnd, diēd, dīme, dīne, fīne, kīnd, kite, pied, pine, pint, ride, ripe, tine, wind, wine: dīng, hīss, kīng, pīth, sīng, tīnt, wīng, wind, with.

4. Dōte, fōrd, hōpe, lōth, mōpe, nōte, oāth, pope, robe: frōm, sōng: whōm, eōol, eōop, tōol: eūbe, eūre, hūge, tūbe, tūne, lieū, new̄s, view: fūnd, gūms, hūmp, sūng, sūnk, dōes: eōok, wōol.

DICTIONARY EXERCISES.

THE dame has a cane. I warn you that the fang has bane in it. The bard sat on a damp ban̄k. The tan̄k waʷ his bāth. The pāth near the barn is in the form of a fork.

2. Here is a tent. He went to seek thee. Lead that lean goat to the shed, and feed her. Did the hērb seem to būrn? The firm earl is a man of rank.

3. You may pay a dime for the kite. I dine with the kind king. Did the swan hiss? Is her wing pied? I hear the wind in the pine. I sing, when I ride my fine nag. Do not sip wine.

4. Whom does she dote on? I hope he will be loth to use an oath. I got a view of the ford as the bōat sunk. If I get the news, I will pay my note. When he sung the song, I saw his gums. Did he play a tune on that huge tube? The robe is as soft as wool. The cōok will cōol an egg.

OTHER WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

1. Bābe, bāke, eāke, eāme, eāve, fāde, fāme, game, gave, gaze, haze, jade, lake, lame, make, name, pave, rake, rave, sake, safe, same, sane, save, stay, take, tame, vase, wake, bait, gain.

2. Bäck, bräd, eämp, chăp, elăm, erăb, dănk, drab, gang, hack, hang, han̄k, have, lack, lamb, lamp, lan̄k, pack, plan, plat, sack, sang, san̄k, slab, slam, swam, tack, than, vamp: äłms, bäl̄m, eälf, eäl̄m, darn, garb, hăl̄f, hard, harp, lard, lath, pal̄m, yard, yarn.

3. Hălt, mălt, sălt, tałk, wałk, daub, laud, dawn, fawn, gnaw, hawk, lawn, thaw, bōrn, eōrk, eorn, horn, lord, morn, sort: făst, lăst, măst, past, vast.

4. Mēre, bēad, bēak, bēan, dēal, ēach, ēase, east, heap, meal, mean, ream, reap, veal, zeal, beef, deed, deem, deep, feed, free, glee, heed, keel, keen, keep, knee, meek, peep, reef, veer, weed, weep.

5. Bělt, běnt, běst, děbt, deck, děsk, fělt,
held, helm, help, jest, kept, left, lent, less,
melt, mess, neck, nest, next, peck, rent, seet,
self, stem, text, vest, wept, west, dead, deaf,
head : fěrn, ġěrm, jěrġ, pěrġ, těrġ, věrġ, bīrd,
dīrk, dirt, gīrd, gīrl, gīrt, stir, wōrd, wōrk,
worm, blūr, hūrġ, slūr, tūrġ, ūrġe.

6. Dīve, fīfe, file, fīve, hīve, life, like,
lime, line, mild, mile, mind, mine, nīgh, nine,
pike, pile, pīpe, ride, rīnd, rīse, rive, sīgh,
size, tile, vile, vine, wide, wife, wild, wipe,
wīse, līre, tīpe.

7. Chīn, dīsh, film, fīsh, fīst, ġīft, ġlīb,
grin, grit, hilt, hint, inch, itġh, kiss, lift,
lint, lisp, list, mint, miss, pick, quit, rīch,
rick, rift, risk, shīn, sick, sift, skip, slim,
smit, swim, thīn, tick, whiz, wick, wilt, wish,
wisp, myth.

8. Bōth, eōlt, eōmb, eōpe, eōve, dōme, dōse,
doze, home, host, hove, joke, jolt, mole, molt,
most, pork, post, rolġ, rope, rove, torn, vote,
worn, wove, yoke, eoal, eoax, foam, ġoal, loaf,
loam, roam, soap, door.

9. Bōnd, eōst, erōp, dock, dōll, drōp, frōġ,
lolġ, long, loss, lost, mock, moss, moth, plod,
pomp, pond, prop, rock, sock, toss : loġse, moġve,
tomġ, womġ, boom, boon, boor, boot, doom, food,
fool, hoof, hoot, loom, loop, mood, moon, nook,
noon, pool, roof, room, root, soon, tool, rule,
ruġse, brew, drew, erew, grew

10. Dūke, dūpe, fūme, Jūne, lūte, mūle, mūte,
glue, stēw, suīt: būff, būlb, būlk, būmp, būzz,
euff, eull, elub, duck, dull, dumb, dusk, fuss,
gulf, gull, gush, hull, hung, hunt, hush, jump,
luck, lulz, lump, much, muff, musk, numb, puff,
pulp, pump, rusk, seum, shun, snug, stud, stun,
suck, swum, thus tuck, tuft, tusk, dōve, lōve.

11. Būlz, full, pulz, push, wōlf, bōōk, fōōt,
good, hood, hook, look, rook, soot, took: loud,
noun, thou: lōin, jōin, ôint, vōid.

✓ DICTATION EXERCISES.

SHE may bake a cake for the babe. For the sake of his dear name,
oh, wake to fame! Do not jade or tire that lame ox. The game
was near a cave. The sane man is safe. A haze came on the lake.
The pink did fade on the same day. Save what you gain. He gave
a vase, a rake, and a tame fox, to my son.

2. He hit the brad, or tack, with the back of my ax. He ate a bit
of lamb, a clam, and a crab. The gang sang in the camp. That lang
chap, or boy, swam on a slab. Vamp or mend my shoe. The air is
dank, or damp. He may hang my sack on a peg. Darn my garb with
yarn. He had more than hālf of the ālms. The lard is hard. The
cālf in the yard is near my drab hack.

3. If you walk on the lawn, do not halt to talk. His lāst dawn and
morn are pāst. That fāst ship is on the vāst sea. We can make lāth
of her māst. That sort of lord will fawn. Can a hawk eat corn?
He has salt in a horn.

4. Did each lad weep? He swam with ease in the deep sea. Feed
the lamb with meal and beans. He gave that meek boy a mere bit
of veal. The hawk can rend the beef with his beak. Did you reap
that heap of weeds? The keel of the bōat is on the reef.

5. She lent her best belt. His knee hit the desk. Do not jest with
the dēaf lad; but help him. He left an egg in the nest. Ward West
wept. Did the hen peck his head and his neck? Did the gīrl mend
the rent in my vest? Do less for self. He wept for the dead. The
tērm vērb means a word. Do not jerk the pert lad. A worm is on
the tūrf. If you urge him, he will work.

6. I saw five boys dive and rise. I am nigh nine wise men. The

file and the file are mine. Wipe that vile pipe. If it be a mild day, my wife will ride a mile.

7. The fish can swim in a dish. I wish to pick the mint. Miss Myth did kiss the babe on its chin. That rick of hay is the gift of a rich man. The slim lad is sick.

8. I saw a host of men vote. I have bōth pōrk and sōap at hōme. The mole did doze in the soft loom. I saw foam on the rope when the colt was at the goal, or post. She can get coal, and a loaf, at the next door.

9. He lost the cost of his crop. Did Ann Bond lose her doll? Do not hoot at the fool, nor mock him; but let him plod or move on. I saw a frog on a rock, by the pool, or pond. My sock and my boot are on the moss in the nook. The crew will soon want food. The twig grew from the root of an ash. I saw the moon, from a room near the roof.

10. In June, the duke gave me a lute. If she stew the duck, it will suit me. If the mute lad fret and fume, and hit the mule with a club, I can not love him. Dull boy! why do you thus sit dumb? He had good luck near dusk, in his hunt; for he shot a buck, a gull, and a dove.

11. The bull did push and gōre the wolf. He took the hood and put his foot on it. My book is full of cuts. Do not pull the hook; for I see soot on it. I will look at the rook, if I hear its loud cry. A noun is a name. Did he join the mob? Thou, O Lord, art good.

IV. MORE THAN FOUR LETTERS.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1. Bāste, bāthe, blāde, blāme, blāze, brāce,
brave, chafe, change, chase, erane, erape, erave,
eraze, drake, flake, flame, frame, glade, grace,
grade, grape, grave, graze, haste, paste, place,
plague, range, seale, serape, shade, shake, shame,
shape, shave, skate, slake, slate, slave, snake,
space, spade, stage, state, stave, strange, vague.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Brāin, chāin, çhāise, elāim, drāin, fāith,
flail, frail, grain, paint, praiße, quail, quaint

saint, snail, sprain, stain, strain, taint, trail, train, trait. Spray, stray. Eighth, freight, skein.

Dictation Exercises.

GRACE CRANE will baste or sew the vest. Do not blame the brave lad, if he bathe in the lake. The slave will shave that grave man with his keen blade. He can brace or tie the stave with a grape vine. Do not plague or move the girl with vague fear. Did he chase the snake with a spade? His shape, or form, is strange. Did Ann Drake change the frame on my slate? Do not chafe or rub the crape.

2. The frail lad has a weak brain. If he claim the quaint old chaise, do not stain or paint it. He can not taint the name of that saint, or good man. If he strain or sprain his arm, he can not use the flail. Will he pay for a quail, the grain, and my eighth skein of yarn?

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1. Bădġe, bătġh, blăġk, blănd, blănk, brănd, eatch, champ, eġaŝm, elack, elank, elash, erack, eramp, erank, erash, drank, flank, flash, frank, gland, grand, hatch, latch, match, patch, plank, plant, plash, prank, sealp, seamp, seant, serap, seratch, shall, ŝhrank, slack, slash, smack, smash, snatch, spaŝm, splash, sprang, stack, stamp, stand, strand, strap, thanġk, thrash, thwack, track, tramp.

Dictation Exercises.

THAT scamp, or bad man, had a black badge on his arm. Will he cătġh cold this bland day? The cranġk fell, with a crash, into a chasm. I saw the nag stamp, and champ his bit, by the stack. You shall have my last batch of cake. If the franġk lad snatch the planġk and plash you, do not thwack, thrash, or beat him. Hear the clack and the clank of the slack chain.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1. Băрге, băthŝ, eărve, chărġe, chărm, chărt, färce, găpe, ġnarġ, ġalve, ġarŝ, larġh, larġe,

march, marsh, parch, parse, pathſ, psalm, qualm, salve, searf, shark, sharp, smart, snarl, spark, sparse, stanch, starch, stark, start, starve, wraſh.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Cräunch, däunt, fläunt, gäunt, häunch, häunt, jaunt, laugh, launch, taunt, vaunt. Hearſh. Guard

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE large barge, or bōat, near the bathſ, is in my charge. Halve the salve and put it on the cut, if it smart. Starch the scarf. Get a chart of the pathſ in the marsh. To gnarl is to snarl and show wrath. Sing a psalm in the sparse or thin wood. He went stark mad.

2. Do not daunt the gaunt dog, if he craunch a bone. Did he flaunt and vaunt on his jaunt, or trip? Launch the ship. Do not taunt him; but guard his hearſh.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1. Chałk, dwarf, false, quart, seald, smałl, squalł, stałk, stałl, sward, swarm, swart, swaſhs, thwart, waltz, warmſh, wharf.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Caught, eause, fault, fraud, fraught, gauze, naught, paunch, sauce, taught, vault: brawl, brawn, erawl, drawl, drawn, serawl, shawl, spawn, sprawl, squaw, straw, gôrge, hôrse, nôrth, seôrſh, seôrſn, shôrt, snôrſt, storm, thorn, torch, wroſh: broad: bought, eough, fought, sought, trôugh, thought.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

S CALD a quart of milk. The smał dwarf did squall for the chalk. The swart or dark man saw a swarm of bees on a tall stalk. The warmth will dry the swaſhs of hay. I got the sward, or tûrf, near the wharf.

2. I caught my horse in a gorge, or pàss, of the hills. He thought they fought for a good cause. Pause with your scrawl; for a fraud is fraught with naught that is good. He bought the gauze, or thin silk, and the shawl.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

1. Flâre, glâre, seârce, seâre, shâre, snâre, spare, square.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Chair, thêre, whêre, swear, their.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

SPARE a share of that cake; for it is scarce. The flare and glare of the fire will scare the bird. You stare at the snare in the square.

2. Thêre is thêir chair. Where did he swear?

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1. Blâñch, blâst, brâñch, brâss, chàff, chàñce, chant, elasp, elass, eraft, dance, flask, glance, glass, graft, grant, grasp, grass, lance, lanch, lasts, prance, quaff, shaft, slant, staff, trance.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE flask is glass, not brass. The blast blew the chaff off the lãfhs. Did a chance glance blanch her face? Chant or sing for the class, as they dance on the grass. Grasp a lance, a shaft, or a staff, and lanch it at the horse, if he prance by; but do not let it glance.

2. You may clasp hands, while the storm lasts. Grant King has a fine graft for that dwarf thorn-tree. Scald the milk, and then let all quaff it.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1. Glêbe, sehême, sphêre, thême, thêse.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Beard, beast, bleach, bleak, blear,
bleat, breathe, cease, cheap, cheat, clean,
clear, cleat, cleave, cream, crease, dream,
drear, eaves, feast, freak, gleam, glean,
heath, leaped, league, lease, leave, peach,
plead, please, preach, reach, scream, sheaf,
sheath, sheathe, sheaths, smear, sneak, speak,
spear, squeak, squeal, streak, stream, teach,
tease, treat, tweak, weave, wheat, wreath,
wreaths, yeast.

3. Bleed, breed, breeze, cheek, cheer, cheese,
creed, creep, fleece, fleet, green, greet, kneel,
queen, queer, screen, sheen, sheep, sheet, sleek,
sleep, sleet, sneer, sneeze, speech, speed, spleen,
squeeze, sleep, steed, steer, street, sweep, teeth,
three, wheel, wheeze: brief, chief, field, fiend,
fierce, grief, grieve, niece, pierce, priest, shield,
shriek, siege, thief, thieve, tierce, wield, yield.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THESE lads may play on the glebe, or turf. That scheme, or plan, is good for men in our sphere, or rank in life.

2. Please not to tease or vex the babe; but teach it to speak. What freak led her to tweak his nose, and to smear his beard with cream? She will glean a sheaf of wheat by the clear stream. Did that beast with blear eyes eat heath? If she buy some clean yeast and a cheap peach, do not cheat her. Can she weave wreaths? Did he preach on that bleak and drear day? If you reach the sheath, sheathe the dirk.

3. A league is three miles. My niece will not shriek, if her nose bleed. The sheep with that fine fleece is of a rare breed. The fierce chief rode a fleet or fast steed. Greet the queen in the green field. The priest will read a brief speech. Make the thief yield in the street.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1. Běnch, blěnd, blěss, chěck, chěss, chěst, eleft, elench, erept, eress, erest, delve, dense, depth, dregg, drench, dress, dwell, fence, fetch, fresh, hedge, helve, hence, knell, length, pence.

2. Pledge, press, quell, quench, sense, shelf, shell, shred, sketch, sledge, slept, smell, smelt, speck, spell, spend, stench, strength, stress, stretch, swell, swept, tempt, tense, tenth, theft, thence, thresh, trench, twelfth, twelve, wedge, whence, wrench.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Breadth, breast, breath, cleanse, death, dread, dreamt, health, meant, realm, spread, stealth, sweat, thread, threat, tread, wealth: friend: guess.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE bench is by the fence. Play chess. Fetch some cress from a spot not far hence. Will snow and salt blend? Do not drench your dress with the dregs. He crept the length of the hedge. Did he delve or dig for ten pence?

2. He left a tenth of his grain, and a twelfth of his gold, as a pledge of his good faith. Wrench the wedge out of the log. If the twelve men have sense, they can quell the mob. Quench the fire. Whence came the stench, or bad smell? In fell strength, the wind swept the wreck, and left not a shred. Twelve girls may spell.

3. My friend leaped the breadth of the room. I dreamt that each breath of wind spread death in that realm. A guess will not cleanse the ship, nor spread her sails. They meant to get his wealth by stealth.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1. Clěrck, měrge, něrve, pěrch, sěrve, spěrme, stern, swerve, terse, verge, verse.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Dearth, earth, hearse, learn, search,
 yearn: bīrch, chīrp, dīrge, fīrst, flīrt,
 mirth, quirk, shirt, skirt, squirm, squirt,
 thīrd, thīrst, twirl, whirl: world, worse,
 worst, worth, seourge: būrnt, būrst, chūrch,
 chūrl, churn, eurse, eurve, durst, nūrse,
 purge, purse, seurf, spurn, spurt: myrrh

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE verse is terse. The stern clerk, if he serve you, will not swerve from the true way; for he has nerve. Did the bird perch or sit on the verge, or rim, of the dish?

2. When did you first learn that there was a dearth, or want of fōōd, in that town? Is the dead boy in the church, or in the hearse? The earth thirsts. In her search, she saw the worst nurse in the world. The birds chirp on the old birch. The first shirt is worse than the third. In her mirth, the flirt tore her skirt. If you twirl or whirl the worm it will squirm. He durst not take your purse to buy the myrrh.

MONOSYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1. Blīght, blīnd, blīthe, brībe, brīde, brīght,
 brine, chīde, child, chīme, Chīrst, erīme, drīve,
 fīght, flīght, frīght, glīde, grīnd, grīpe, knīfe,
 knīves, līght, līthe, nīnth, plīght, prīce, prīde,
 prīme, prīze, quīte, serībe, shīne, shīrine, slīce.

2. Slīde, slīme, smīle, smīte, snīpe, spīce,
 spīke, spīle, spīne, spīte, spīce, squīre, strīde,
 strīke, strīfe, strīpe, swīne, thīgh, thīne, thīrice,
 thrīve, tīght, tīthe, trībe, trīce, trīpe, trīte,
 twīce, whīle, whīne, whīte, wrīthe.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Height: eries, dries, flies, pries, tries:
guide, guile, guise: scythe.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DID the east wind blight or blast the corn? Do not chide nor fright the blind child, if he lose the knife. That blithe or gay lad may grind the knives. What was the price of the ninth slice of meat? If the bright moon shine, my bride, or wife, will drive the horse.

2. You may slide twice or thrice on my sled. Do not smite or strike my thigh with a spike. Did that white dog of thine whine when he saw the snipe? Do swine thrive in a tight pen? The strife will cease, while the squire is nigh.

3. When the bird tries, it flies to a great height. As soon as the sun dries the grass, my guide will use the scythe.

MONOSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1. Bilge, bliss, brick, bridge, bring, brink,
brisk, chill, chink, chintz, elick, eliff, eling,
elink, erimp, eringe, erisp, ditch, drift, drill,
drink, fifth, filch, filth, fling, flint, frill,
fringe, frisk, glimpse, grist, hinge, hitch, midst,
mince, niche, pinch, pitch, prick, prince, print.

2. Quick, quill, quilt, quince, ridge, rinse,
serip, script, shift, shrill, shrimp, shrink, since,
singe, sixth, skiff, skill, sling, smith, sniff,
splint, sprig, spring, squib, squint, stick, stiff,
stilt, stint, stitch, stilet, strip, swift, swill,
swing, switch, thick, thill, thing, think, thrift,
thrill, trick, trill, twist, twitch, which, whiff,
whisk, whist, width, wince, witch, withe, wrist.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Sieve: build, built: nŷmph, sŷlph.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DO not fling pitch on the bilge of the eask. Be brisk, and bring the fifth brick. I had a glimpse of the bridge, near the brink of the cliff. A print of the prince is in the niche. The fringe on the chintz, and the frill on the shirt, are fine.

2. If you have skill, be quick! spring into the skiff, and shift the oars. Since my sixth spring, I think I have been strict in all things. The smith ate some shrimps, a quince, and a mince-pie. Will the quilt shrink, if you wash and rinse it? That swift horse will twitch and break the thill, if you hit him with a switch, or a wifhe.

3. He will build the hut, if it has not been built. Can a nymph or a sylph use a sieve?

MONOSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1. Chōke, chōŷe, elōŷe, elōthe, elōthes, elōve.
droll, drone, drove, force, forŷe, għost, globe,
grobe, gross, grove, knoll, porch, probe, prone,
proŷe, quote, quoth, rogue, seold, seope, seore,
seroll, shone, shore, shote, slope, sloth, smoke,
smote, snore, spoke, sport, stole, stone, stove,
stroke, stroll, strove, sword, thoŷe, vogue.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Bloat, boast, eloak, eoach, eoast, eroak,
float, hoarse, loath, loathe, roast, shoal, throath,
toast: flōor: eourt, gourd, mourn, source, though,
growth, known.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HE chose to quote prose. Did they choke the rogue that stole the clothes? They came in great force, at the close of the day, and

smote a score of men with the edge of the swōrd. She spoke those words in sport. I saw a shote on a knoll in the grōve. Did the stove smoke? Did he fōrge your name on the scroll? "I knōw," quoth the droll man, "what is in vogue, or most in use."

2. Though rum bloat the man, you are not loath to sell it. I shall loathe or hate her, if she boast. If the cloak is in the coach, you can keep your thrōat warm, and not get hoarse. The bōat is on a shoal, or sand-bank, near the coast, or shore. Did you note the growth of the gourd in that rich mold? Does the cat molt, or shed her hair? I saw a piece of toast on the floor of the court, or hall. Would they mourn, if the source, or first cause, of the crime was known?

MONOSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1. Blōck, blōtch, brōnze, brōth, elōck, elōth, elōths, eopse, erock, eross, erotch, dodgē, dross, flock, frock, frost, froth, gloss, knock, lodgē, notch, prong, prompt, seoff, seotch, shock, solve, stock, strong, throb, throng, tongz, troth, wrong.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Chaps, quash, squad, squash, squat, swamp, swash, swath, wand, watch, yacht.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

A COPSE is a wood of small growth. Is it wrōng to notch the block? When the sun shōne, she put a elōth on the bronze clock. When the strong man was wroth, he drove back the throng with the tongs. Do not crock or soil the frock; for it has a fine gloss. Did that cross dog chase the flock? Did the frost make you cough? Knock at the door of the lodge, or hut.

2. He hit the beast with his wand, or rod, on its chaps. He gave a gold watch for his yacht, or boat. He led a squad, or small band of men, into the swamp.

MONOSYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. Move, prove, whose.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Blōom, bōōth, brōod, brōom, chōōse, drōop, gloom, goose, groom, groove, loose, moose, noose, proof, roost, sehool, seoop, shoot, sloop, smooth, soothe, spool, spoon, stool, swoon, swoop, tooth,, troop: eroup, group, route, youth, wound: erude, prude, prune, spruce, truce, truth: fruit.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

CAN you prove whose book it is? Did he move it?
2. The fruit tree was in bloom. Get a broom, a spool, a spoon, a stool, and some prunes, at the booth. That spruce or neat group of youth told the truth, while at school. If the groom lose the noose, the horse may run on the smooth turf. Choose a fat goose for the men in the sloop. Can that crude or green fruit give the child the croup? Did he shoot a moose and wound its leg?

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Flūme, flūte, plūme.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

WHEN John went to the mill, he fell into the flume. Hūgh has a plume for his hat. Keep your mind pure. You may play a tune on my flute.

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1. Blūff, blūsh, blūnt, brūsh, būdge, būnch, eluck, elung, elump, erush, erust, erutch, drudge, drunk, dunce, flung, flush, grudge, gruff, grunt,

hunch, judge, lungs, mumps, pluck, plump,
 plunge, plush, pulse, punch, scrub, shrub,
 shrug, shrunk, skulk, skunk, slung, snuff,
 struck, strut, stuck, stuff, stump, stunt,
 swung, thrum, thrush, thrust, thumb, thump,
 truck, trump, trunk, truss, trust.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Front, glove, month, shove, sponge, tongue:
 blood, flood: touch, young, tough (tŭf).

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THERE is a clump or bunch of trees on the bluff, or steep bank.
 He clung to the crutch when he was drunk. Hens cluck. Pigs
 grunt. I trust you will not budge, or stir. Will the judge drudge
 or toil while he has the mumps? Did the skunk skulk by a stump?
 I saw a thrush on the trunk of a tree.

2. There was blood on the front door. The young man has a tough
 stick, a glove, and a sponge, in my box. Touch the salt with your
 tongue. Was there a flood last month?

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

1. Bröök, eröök, shoök, stöod: eould, should.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HE shook his crook at the sheep, as he stood by the brook. He
 should eat, if he could.

MONOSYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bounce, bound, eloud, eouch, douse,
 drought, flounce, flour, found, fount, gouge,
 ground, grouse, hound, lounge, mound, mount,
 mouse, mouth, ounce, pouch, pounce, pound,
 proud, round, rouse, seour, seout, shout,

shroud, slough, snout, sound, souse, south,
 spouse, spout, sprout, stout, trout, vouch.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Brown, browse, elown, erowd, erown,
 drown, drowse, frown, growl, seowl.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DID the hound clear the slough at one bounce, or bound? I saw the proud scout mount his horse and ride round the mound. Lounge on the couch. She got flour on the flounce of her dress. I saw a mouse douse its mouth into the fount. The drouth, or want of rain, at the South parched the ground. Did he scour the wood when he found the grouse? My spouse, or wife, caught a trout with that stout hook.

2. That sound was like the shout of a crowd. The brown cow will browse the grass. If the dōg growl, will the clown frown? Will they drown the scout, if he drowse? Do not scowl, while the crown is on your brow.

MONOSYLLABLES—OI (aĩ) IN OIL.

1. Brōil, chōiçe, grōin, hōist, jōint, jōist,
 moist, noiße, point, poiße, quoit, spoil, voice.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

BROIL a joint of that choice meat. Poise the joist, and hoist it up to that point. Your quoit struck the poor man on his groin. If you make too much noise in this moist air, you may spoil your voice.

V. MONOSYLLABLES PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DEIGN to tell what can ail the Dane. He ate eight plums, and drank ale. Hold my bale while I bail the boat. The spread is baize. Win your bays. The Bey has a boat in the bay. That base man sings bass. Braid the lash. The ass brayed. Break the flax with a brake. A snake chased the chaste girl. I would fain know

why you feign to build a fane. His faint heart led him to use a feint, or false show. What was his fate at the grand fête? The words, "The cloth frays," are a phrase.

2. Did the pale man drop that large pail? Did you note that hale man's odd gait, as he passed through the gate, in the snow and hail? I saw the great oök grate the rōöt. Hey, bōyş! stir the hāy. The knave broke the nave, or hub, of my wheel. He laid down his hat, and helped lade the ship that had lain so löng at the fööt of the lane. The maid made her hōöd. The male child lost the main chance to send my note by mail. If the horse neigh, grāsp his mane. Nay; it was plain that he was in no maze to see the growth of the maize. You will pain him, if you break that plane or flat pane of glāss. Plāit her hāir. Get the plate of fruit, I prāy you. The cat has her prey.

3. If it rain, I will loose the rein, and ride fāst in the sleigh. If that king reign, he will slay us, and raze our town. Raise the sail of the sloop, if the sun's rays are warm. Eat some steak, if it be for sale. Drive a straight stake into the ground. Can you wade the strait? If he weighed the girl, he knows her weight. If you wait, you may hear a tale of a dog's tail. If the cake is on the trāy, weigh it. The trey in cards has three spots on it. Give up your wāy of life. You want no veīl in the cool vale. The vain lād will būrst a veīn, if he try to reach the vane on the barn. The lash made the dog wail, and left a wale on his flesh. Mōönş wane or waste. Is a cart a wain? Her waist is small.

4. Drive the tacks with the back of the adz. He adds a drachm to my tax. The bad man bāde him drink a dram. Did he jam his hand on the jamb? The cat laps milk. Heed the lapse of time. That lax or slāck man lacks bread. Throw the hay öff the rāck. Wrack is a sea-plant. Wrap up well. Rap the döör. They tracked the ox on that tract of land.

5. Ought we to pay aught for that ark, or bōat? That mark is an āre. My heart was sick, when he shot the hart. He made all the holes with an awl. The bald Gaul bawled for a ball of yarn. If you eall, do not bawl. Haul the hay to the hall; but do not gall the horse. Paul may get a caul for Ann's hāir. Did the pall swāy? The cat's söft pāwş have clāwş. Read the elāuse, and then paūse.

6. Was the hêir to this land ê'er in want of pure âir, êre he left hōme? Did he beâr the fâir child on his bâre arms? Pay their fâre by stage. I saw a hāir in the hâre pie. Pâre a pāir of peârş. Do not stâre at the stāirş. Do not teâr the dress, if you weâr it. Wheat and târeş grew thêre. He löst eāste when he cāst her öff. I will pay your drāft, or bill, for the draught horse.

7. Let the bee be. Do not beat the lad with a beech rod, if he eat a beet. The boat in the creek is near the beach. The wheels erēak

Bēer brought the dead man to his biēr. He made a breach in the wall with the breech of his gun. To cede is to yield or give up. Birds eat sēed. To cēre is to smear with wax. The seer saw a sear or dry leaf. The seal on my note was red. Ceil the room. Seel means to close the eyes. The dear boy fed the deer. It is quite a feat to write with one's feet. Flee from the flea. Did milk frēeze on the friēze, or nap? Once Greece was free. See the grease spot.

8. His sore heel will heal. Here we can hear him. You need a key for the dōor. Knēad the dōugh. The sled is kneed. The ship is at the quay (kē). Sheep feed on the lea near the lee shōre. Leach the ashes. Leech the wound. I would as liēf as not tear out the lēaf. The boat leaks. Do not eat leeks. The mean can have no meed. Drink mead. His miēn I love. Mete out the meat for those that meet here. To keep the peace, the peer gave a piece of land. Build a piēr, or wharf. To pīque me, she went up to the top of the peek. I hēard the peal of a gun. The peār has a thin peel.

9. If he read a scene from that play, I wiil shake a reed at him. I have seen the fish that were caught in that sēine. While they reek with blood, they wreak their wrāth on those weak men. Did you see the deep sea last week? The sleeve did seem to have no seam. He sees them seize the ship on the high seas. Get the sleave of the silk. It is sheer shame to shear sheep in March. Did he steal the steel chain? The sweet gīrl has a suīte of rōomș. As I drive the team, the âir seems to teem with flies. With a tear she looked at a tier of the slain. It is time, I ween, to wean the child.

10. Our guest guessed that the belle would ring the bell. She is well-bred. Eat bread. He led the wretch to the cell. Did the ill child retch? He sent the lad to sell some lead. Pay ten cents for the sweet scent. He read the red bōōk. What reck ye of the ship's wreck? If he step up, wrest the knife from him. He can rest on the stēppe, or vāst wild plain.

11. On my bīrth-day, I took a bērth in the bōat. Put what you ēarn in the ūrn. I put your fūr cap on the fir-tree. Wear fūrș. Fūrze is a shrub. I hēard the hērd. I saw a pēarl in the brook that pûrlș fhrugh the grove. The sērf swam in the sûrf. A sūrge, or large wave, wet my sēрге cōat.

12. The fish bite in that bight, or small bāy. We buy tea by the pound. The site of my house is in sight of the town. Cite him to come. They climb the high rocks in that cold clime. I will hide one eye and hie to my hōme. Beasts die. Dye the yarn. If you hide the riçe, I will find it. The judge fined me. They hied to that rise of ground. The bold knight came by night. Lie down. We make soap of lye and grease. Will rye make niçe bread? The rock is of gneiss. She sighed. Her neck is wry, or tûrned to one side. If the

choir sing, bring a quire of paper. Rime means white frōst. The words rhyme. Is that rite of the church right? The wright can mend the wheel and write a note. You slight my sleight, or trick, of hand. His style is tēse. Take time to climb the stile, or steps I know where wild thyme (tīm) grows.

13. A rat had been (bīn) in the bin of grain. If they gild the book, the guild, or club, will pay for the gilt. If he did kill my son in the lime-kiln, his guilt must be known. I hēard him sing a hymn in the inn. Limn or paint the limb of a tree. Did the lŷnx break the links of the chain? She missed her ring in the mist. I saw nits on the calf. Knit a sock. Wring out the cloſh.

14. The bold man bōwled well. Pin the cape with her brōoch. Brōach the cask of ale. A bore bore the dog on his tusk. He bōred a hole in a bōard. He put the boll of a plant into my bowl of milk. Bole is fine clay, not ēarse. Trace the ēourse of the stream. The beau (bō) shot with a bōw. Has the peâr a cōre? To drill the corps (kōr) at the fōrt is his fōrte. Put on your cōat and drive the sheep out of the cōte. Will the doe eat dōugh? In the fōre part of the dāy, I saw fōur men go fōrth for the fōurth time. Glōze not sin. The ēoal glōws. I have hēard him grōan since he has grōwn stout.

15. That hōrde, or tribe, will hōard ēorn. He hōeſ the corn with a hoe. Ho! he has a hole in his hōſe. That lone man knows that I want the whōle lōan. The ox lowed when I struck his nose. When a mote was in his eye, I hēard him mōan. I know a load of grāss is mown; for I mowed it. Lo! the man lies low in the moat. That lode, or vein, of ōre is rich. O John, did you ōwe him? Oh, for shame, he owed him for the ode. We went ō'er the lake with one ōar.

16. He struck my poll, or head, with a pole. He pōres ō'er a book. Pōur out tea. He rowed the boat. She rōde the mule in the rōad. The rōe can swim. Rōw the boat. Learn by rōte what he wrōte. Smell the rōſe. The trees are in rōwſ. The slow lad may eat a slōe. My shoe has a sole. His soul can not die. Sōw the rye so; and then sew (sō) my cōat. Birds sōar. I felt a thrōe of pain, as I strove to thrōw the tōad with my sōre hand. The king's throne was thrown down. He tōwed the boat. Put tow on your sore toe. I told the tale. He tolled the bell. I toled the sheep with salt.

17. I did not throw a knot. I found a key and a lock near the loeſh or lake. Dōeſ he bruiſe his hands when he brews beer? The brūt is that the brute was slain. The crews of the ships will cruīſe for a mōnth. Does he whōp when you roll your hōop? The rīde boy knows that a rōod of land is one fōurth of an āere. I have a stōup of wine on my stōop. She, too, may go to town with the two boys. He threw a stōne thrūgh the pane. The wind blew the blue ēlōſh. If it were once lōst, I knew that Hugh could get no ēlūe to my new ring.

The pay for that clew, or ball of thread, is due. Dew is on the græss.
Hew the wood that is of a dark hue. While you muse, the cat mews.
Birds flew up the flue. They slew my son. Do not slue the sled round.

18. Buy all but the butt of wine. The dun has dōne the deed. Dōst
thou see the dust? Nōne knew the nun. The wall is plumb. Get
some plums for my son. Pay the full sum. The roũgh winds blew
off her ruff. Would you go to the wōod when the sun shines? She
wrũng her hands when I rung the bell. Seull the bōat. His skull
is thick. Give a tōn of hay for a tũn of wine. The fowl was on a
bough. Bow to our friends an hour hence. Do not foul our well.
On our rōute, we dug these rōots.

PART II.

DISSYLLABLES, ETC.

I. WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1.	A' ble,	ā' eōrn,	ā' ere (ā' ker),	ā' gēd,
ā' gūe,	al ien	(āl' yen),	an cient-	(ān' shent),
ān' gēl,	a' pex,	a pron	(a' pērn),	ba' by,
ba' ker,	base' ness,	bla' zon,	bra sier	(brā' zher),
bra' vō,	ea' ble,	eām' brie,	ea' per,	ea' ret,
ease' ment,	cham' ber,	chang' ing,	eħa' os,	chāst' en,
era' zy,	dan' ġer,	Dan' ish,	drā' mā,	fa' ble,
fa' mou's,	fa'tal,	fa' vor,	fla' grant,	ga' ble,
game' ster,	gla' zier	(glā' zher)	gra' cious,	grate' fuī,
gra' vy,	has' t' en,	ha' tred,	la' bel,	la' bor,
la' dy,	lame' ness,	la' tent,	la' vā,	la' zy.
2.	Mān' ġer,	mā' tron,	nā' dir,	nā' ked,
na' tion,	na' tive,	nat ure	(nāt' yer),	na' val,

pa' geant,	pa' per,	past' ry,	pa' fhos,	pa' tron,
pa' tience,	ra' dix,	ra' ven,	ra' zor,	sa' ber,
sa' chem,	sa' ered,	Sa' tan,	serap' er,	sha' dy,
shak' en,	spa' cious,	state' ly,	sta' tion,	stran' ger
ta' ble,	tak' en,	trad' er,	va' eant,	va' eate,
va' por,	va' ry,	wa' fer,	wa' ger,	wa' vy.

3. A bāse', ar rānge, be hāve', bro eāde',
 eas eade, çham pagne', çhī eane', de prave', de range',
 dĩ late', dis grace', en ġage, e rase', es eape',
 es tranġe, grī mace', in ane', in flame', in hale',
 in nate', in sane' mis place', pa rade', se date'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

4. Bail' iff, eai'tiff, dai' ly, dain'ty,
 dai' ry, dai' sy, gait' er, pain' ful, plaint' iff,
 plaint'ive, prai' rie, rai' ment, rain' y, rais' in,
 trai' tor, wain' seõt, waist' band : ab stain', æ quaint',
 ap praise', at tain', a vail', be wail', çham paign',
 eon strain', de elaim', de tail', de tain', dis dain',
 ex plain', main tain', ob tain', pre vail', re frain',
 re tail', re tain', up braid'.

5. Cray' on, dray' man, gay' ly, lay' man,
 may' or, pay' ment, play' ful, way' ward : af fray',
 as say', be tray', de lay', dis may', way lay',
 bou quet (bō kâ'), hei' nous, neigh' bor, weight' y
 in veigh', ey' ry : eon vey', o bey', pûr vey'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THAT agèd baker is able to make famous bread. Sow an acre on land with acorns. That Dānish brāvo is an alien from an ancient town. The gracious lady made a cāmbric apron for our baby. Blazon or deck the robe with gold lace. A brazier is one who works in brass. The baseness of that lazy gamester moved my hatred. The glazier

will set a pane of glass in the casement. His fall from the apex of the gable caused his lameness. Latent means not seen. The wound was fatal, or deadly. Read this drāmā. The goods in the chamber are in a state of chaos.

2. My patron left some paper in the manger. The matron will make some pastry, if we vacate the table. That naked native was a sachem, or chief. The stately stranger stood by the spacious station for our ships to see a naval pageant. Pathos means warmth, or that which moves our best feelings. Radix means rōōt, or a word from which others are formed. Satan does not regard sacred things. A raven was taken near that shady spot. The trader sold a razor, a saber, a scraper, and a box of wafers.

3. Champagne will inflame, abase, and deprave the sedate man. Replace and arrange the brocade. Inhale the vapor from the cascade. Erase the mark. Did the insane man use a chīeāne, or mean trick of art, to escape? You disgrace me, and estrange my friends. Do not derange nor misplace the things.

4. The plaintiff daily sent the bailiff to take the caitiff. The dainty gaiter was painful to the dairy-maid. Do not upbraid him if he pick a daisy on the prairie. I heard the plaintive moan of the traitor. Paint the wāinseōt. Retail raisins. Retain the raiment. Constrain him to refrain or abstain from the use of ruin. Detail a fit man to appraise the champaign land. If he declaim, and maintain the right, he will prevail.

5. The drayman has a load of crayons. That playful, wayward girl will gayly sing. The layman left the payment with the mayor. Quell the affray. I will betray you, if you waylay the man. Convey the bouquet to my neighbor. Obey me. Inveigh at a heinous crime, for a weighty cause. Birds purvey for the young in their eery.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1.	Ab' sençe,	āe' me,	ǎe' rid,	àd' der,
ǎd' vĕrb,	ad' verse,	ag' ate,	ag' ĩle,	al' leÿ,
al' um,	am' ble,	am' buŝh,	an' areh,	an' ġer,
an' ġle,	an' ġry,	an' kle,	an' tie,	an' vil,
Ar' ab,	ar' rant,	ar'id,	ar' rōw,	as' peet,
as' pen,	afh' lĕte,	at' om,	az ure (azh'),	aġ' le,
bab' ble,	bad' ness,	bal' ance,	bal' lad,	bal' lot,

bap' tişm, bar' rack, bar' rel, bar' ren, bar' rōw,
 bat' ter, bat' tle, black' ness, blank' et, bran' dy.

2. Căb' baġe, eăb' in, eăck' le, eăl' lōw,
 eam' phor, ean' dle, ean' dy, eap' taîn, ear' ol,
 ear' rot, eatġh' up, eat' tle, eav' ern, cham ois
 (şhăm'mÿ), chap' el, chap' laîn, chap' ter, elam' ber,
 elan' gor, clap board (klăb'bōrd), elar' et, elas' sie,
 elat' ter, daġ' ġer, dam' aġe, dan' druff, dan' gle,
 fab' rie, faġ' île, fal' lōw, fam' ish, fan' çÿ,
 fat' ten, flan' nel, flat' ter, frag' île, fran' chîşe.

3. Găb' ble, găl' lop, găm' ut, găn' ġrene,
 gar' ret, gas' trie, gath' er, ġlad' ness, gram' mar,
 gran' îte, grav' el, grand eur, (grănd' yer), grand' sîre,
 gran' ūle, hab' it, had' dock, hal' berd, hal' lōw,
 ham' mock, hand' euff, hand' ful, har' rōw, hav' ing,
 hav' oe, jack' et, jag' gy, jal' ap. jan' ġle,
 jas' mîne, jas' per, jave' lin, lack' eÿ, land' seăpe,
 lan' ġuaġe, lan' ġuish, lan' ġuor, lan' tern, las' so,
 lath' er, mad' ness, maġ' ie, man' aġe, man' ful,
 man' gle, man' go, mar' rōw, mas' tie, mat' in,
 mat' ter, mat' tress, max' im, nap' kin, nar' rōw.

4. Păd' dle, păd' lock, păl' ace, păm' per,
 pan' ther, pan' try, par' ish, par' rot, pas' saġe,
 pas' tern, pat' ent, pat' ter, plaġ' id, plan' et,
 plas' tie, plat' ter, răd' ish, rag' ged, ram' ble,
 ran' sack, rap' îne, rapt ure, (rapt' yer), rath' er,
 rat' tle, rav' el, sad' den, sad' dle, sad' dler,
 sad' ness, saf' fron, sal' ad, sal' lōw, sal mon
 (săm'mun), sal' ver, sam' ple, sam' pler, sand' wich.
 sap phire (săf'fir), sat' in, sat' îre, sav' aġe.

seaf' fold,	seat' ter,	shad' ōw,	shag' gy,	shal' lop,
shal' lōw,	shan' ty,	shat' ter,	slat' tern,	span' gle,
spar' rōw,	spat' ter,	stag' ger,	stag' nāte,	stan' çhiōn,
stan' zà,	stat' ue,	stat' ure,	stat' ute,	tab' let,
tack' le,	tal' lōw,	tan' ġle,	tar' iff,	tar' ry,
tas' sel,	tat' ter,	tat' tle,	thank' ful,	trag' ie,
tran' quil,	tran' script,	tran sient (trăn' shënt),		trav' el,
trav' erse,	val' or,	val' ue,	vap' id,	wag' on.

5. A băsh', a dăpt', at tăch', at tăck',
 ea bal', ea nal', era vat', de eamp', de eant',
 de tach', dis patch', dis traet', en aet', ex pand',
 ex panse', fĩ nance', for băde', ġĩ rafte', mis hap',
 mo rass', rat an', re lapse', re lax', ro mance'.

DICTION EXERCISES.

HIS absence from the barrack was caused by a battle. Alum is acrid. The arrow that hit his ankle came from an ambush. That agile athlete is an Arab. When near the acme, or top, of the hill, she lost her balance. Note the anger and adverse course of that arrant or very bad man. Sing a ballad. The aspect, or look, of the adder made me shake like an aspen. That agate has an azure hue. He bought a barrow, an axle, a blanket, and a barrel of brandy. Note the badness of this arid, barren land.

2. The captain ate a carrot, and some cabbage and catchup. That purse is made of chamois. The chaplain read a chapter in the chapel. The cattle famish. Pigs fatten. Hens cackle. Do callow birds carol? That fragile dagger can not damage the clapboard. He has camphor and claret in the cup. I do not fancy dandruff. Is he a classic, or writer of the first rank? Did that facile town yield its best franchise? That warm fabric is flannel.

3. Geese gabble. He threw his lasso, when his horse was on a gallop. If the wound gangrene, he will languish for days on that narrow hammock. Hallow or keep sacred that granite church. My grand-sire, having a javelin and a halberd, made great havoc. The grandeur of the landscape caused gladness. Grammar treats of language. Can you manage his madness by magic? He has a handful of granules.

or little grains. The lucky left a napkin, a jacket, a lantern, and a handcuff, on my mattress in the garret.

4. That ragged boy would rather paddle the boat than ride in the wagon. The savage panther broke the padlock. Do not pamper the child; for he had a radish, a sandwich, and some salmon and salad, on the salver. With a tragic air, and a shadow of sadness on his brow, he said, "Value time; for life is transient." With other rapine taken when the palace was ransacked, I saw a sapphire, or blue stone, of great value, a satin robe, gold spangles and tassels, a parrot, and a sparrow. She wrote a stanza on my tablet. His mind was placid, tranquil, or calm, when his plastic or forming hand drew the sketch. Do not shatter that statue near the stanchion, or small post.

5. Adapt the cravat to the boy's use, and attach it to his neck. Take the ratan and abash the cabal. Dispatch my finance, or rent, by mail. He forbade us to attack the giraffe.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1.	Al mond	(ä' mund),	är' bor,	ärch' er,
areh' iveş,	are' tie,	ar' gue,	ar' my,	arm' or,
art' ful,	barb' er,	bar' gain,	bar' ley,	bar' ter,
ear' bine,	ear' go,	ear' mine,	ear' pet,	ear' tridge,
char' coal,	char' ter,	dark' ness,	dar' ling,	farm' er,
fa' ther,	far' thing,	gar' den,	gar' ment,	gar' net,
gar' ter,	hard' en,	hard' wâre',	har' ness,	harts' horn,
har' vest,	jant' y,	jar' gon,	lar' board,	lard' er,
large' ly,	mar' ble,	mar' gin,	mark' et,	mar' ten,
mar' tin,	mar' tyr,	mar' vel,	par' cel,	par' don,
par' lor,	pars' nip,	part' ly,	part' ner,	part' ridge,
sar' easm,	sear' let,	spark' le,	star' ry,	start' le,
starv' ing,	tar' get,	tar' tar,	var' let,	var' nish.

2.	A fär',	ä hä',	a jâr',	a lärm,
a pärt',	ba zar',	be ealm',	be half',	çi gar',
de part',	diş arm',	dis eard',	dis charge',	em bark',

en large', guī tar', mi rage (me rāzh'), mus taçhe',
pla eard', re gard', re mark', re tard', un bar'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Daunt' less, gaunt' let, jaun' dice, laugh ter
(lāf' ter), laun' dress, laun' dry, saun' ter: ser' geant:
heark' en, heart' less, heart' y: gua no (gwä' no).

DICTATION EXERCISES.

MY father has an almond-tree in his garden. The artful archer left his armor in the arbor. I will hit the target, if I can get a cartridge for my carbine. If the farmer harvest the barley next week, bargain for it. Will papä' and mammä' pardon you, if you use sarcasm? Is that janty bird a partridge, or a martin? Will the marten kill hens? Have they marble in the Arctic zone?

2. Unbar the door, and leave it ajar. He cried *aha!* when he heard the guitar. His remark was in regard to a mirage. The alarm of fire, at the bazar, was heard afar. Enlarge the placard. The cigar burnt his mustache (müs täsh').

3. Hearken to the hearty laughter of that dauntless sergeant, as you saunter by. Buy some guano. I saw the laundress at the laundry

DISSYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1. Al' der, al' spīce, al' most, al' so,
al' wāys, bald' rick, eal' dron, fal' en, fal' ter,
hal' ter, pal' sy, pal' ter, pal' try, quar' ter,
swarth' y, thral' dom, wāl' nut, wāl' rus, war' ble,
war' den, war' fāre, war rior (war' yēr), war' rant,
wa' ter, wharf' age: ap pal', a thwart', a ward',
ba şalt', ex alt', in stal', re ward', with al'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Au' burn, aue' tion, aud' it, Au' gust,
au' thor, au' tumn, eau' eus, eause' way, eaus' ing,

caus' tie,	eau' tion,	daugh' ter,	fau' çet,	gaud' y.
haugh' ty,	lau' rel,	maud' lin,	naught' y,	pau' per,
plau' dit,	sau' çer,	sau' cy,	sau' saige,	slaugh' ter,
vault' er :	ap plaud',	ap plaufse',	as sault',	a vaunt',
be eause',	de bauch',	de fault',	de fraud',	ex haust' :
aw' ful,	awk' ward,	awn' ing,	baw' ble,	haw' thorn,
law' ful,	law' yer,	mawk' ish,	taw' dry,	taw' ny.

3. Bôr' der, eôrd' age, eôr' ner, eôr' net,
 eor' nice, eor' sâir, eorse' let, cor tege (kər' tãzh),
 eor' tex, dor' mant, dor' mouse, for' çeps, fôrt' nîght,
 for' tress, fort une (fôrt' yūn), for' ty, for' ward,
 ġor' ġeous, hor' net, mor' bid, morn' ing, mor' sel,
 mor' tal, mor' tar, nor' mal, north' ern, orb' it,
 por poise (pôr' pus), or' ehis, seorn' ful, short' en,
 sor' did, tor' pid, tor' por, tor' toise, vor' tex :
 ab hor', ab sorb', æ eord', a dorn', as sort',
 eon form', dis tort', ex hôrt', ex tort', for lorn',
 in dorse', in form', per form', re form', re morse',
 re şort', re tort', sub orn', trans form', un born',

DICTATION EXERCISES.

BIRDS warble in the alder by the water. She almost always has allspice in her cake. Warfâre will not make the warrior falter nor palter. The caldron has fallen. That swarthy man will remain in thralldom, or bondage; for the warden has a warrant. If a bear be athwart thé pãth, he can not appall me. Award the reward.

2. An auction was held at Auburn, last August. Caution your daughter not to be haughty nor saucy; and not to use caustic words. The applause at the caucus was hêard on the causeway. I saw a laurel, or bay-tree, near the hawthorn hedge. Who wants that tawdry bauble? His face is tawny or sunburnt.

3. As the corsair passed the northern corner of that gorgeous fortress, with a cortege of forty men, an arrow pierced the border of his corselet. Will the dormant dormouse and tortoise be in a torpid state

for a fortnight? Is a porpoise in its normal state when in the water? If my son indorse that forged note, absorb the estate, and extort a loan from that forlorn girl, I will abhor him. I will exhort him to conform to your rules. Remorse led him to reform.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

1. Bâre' ly, eâre' ful, châr' y, dâr'ing,
par' ent, par' ing, rare' ly, shar' ing, star' ing,
ware' house : a ware' be ware', in snare', pre pare'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Fair' ness, fair' y, gair' ish, hair' y :
par terre (par târ'), whêre' fôre : for bear'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

I WAS barely sharing some pears with my friends. The parent was chary or careful not to prepare his son to be daring in crime. I was aware that he was staring at the warehouse. If you beware, he will rarely insnare you.

2. A wish for fairness led him to forbear. That hairy man said that he saw a fairy. Her dress was gairish or gaudy. Wherefore did he go into the parterre, or flower garden?

DISSYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1. Aft' er, ăn' swer, bask' et, eask' et,
eas tle (kâs' sl), chaff' y, chan' dler, fast' en,
glass' y, mass' ive, mas' ter, mas' tiff, pass' pört,
pas' tîme, pas' tor, past ure (pâst' yer), plas' ter,
raft' er, slan' der : a baft', ad vance', a ghast',
â lâs', â mâss', as kance', â slant', en chant',
en hance', re past', sur pass', un elasp', un mask'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

AFTER the chandler filled a basket with candles, the mastiff took it into that massive castle. The master has a passport. Fasten the horse, if he is not in the pasture. Do not slander the good pastor. Answer me. Alas ! I must advance and unmask. Amass true wealth. Did his repast surpass mine ?

DISSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1.	Bē' ing,	çēre' ment,	dē' cent,	dē' mon,
e' diet,	e' ven,	e' vil,	fe' līne,	fe' ver,
gen' ius,	le' gend,	le' ver,	pe' nal,	pre' cept,
pre' çinct,	re' al,	re' flux,	re' gion,	se' eret,
se' quel,	se' riēs,	te' trāreh,	tre' mor,	ve' nal,
ve' to :	æ çede',	ad here',	aus tere',	eo here',
eom plete',	eon çede',	eon vene,	ef fete',	ex treme',
im pede',	pre cede',	re cede',	re plete',	re vere',
se cede',	se erete',	sin çere',	su preme'.	

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2.	Bea' eon,	beak' er,	bea' ver,	clean' ness.
dea' eon,	ea' ger,	ea' gle,	ea' glet,	eaş' el,
ea' sy,	fear' ful,	feat ure	(fēt' yer),	grea' sy,
hea' then,	mea' ger,	mea' şleş,	pea' eock,	peace' ful,
rea' şon,	seam' stress,	sea' şon,	sea' ward,	slea' zy,
squeam' ish,	streak' ed,	trea' ele,	trea' şon,	trea' tise,
trea' ty,	weak' en,	wea' ry,	wea' şel,	year' ling :
an neal',	ap peal',	ap pear',	ap peaşe',	ar rear',
be neath',	be queath',	be reave',	bo hea',	eon çeal',
eon geal',	de cease',	de feat',	de mean',	diş eaeş',
en dear',	en treat',	im peach',	in erease',	mal treat',
re lease',	re peal',	re peat',	re treat',	re veal'.

3. Bee' hīve, bee' tle, cheer' ful, deep' en,
 fee' ble, fee' bly, flee' cy, free' dom, free' man,
 gree' dy, nee' dle, peer' less, pee' vish, stee' ple,
 twee' zers : a gree', a sleep', be seech', be seem'.
 be tween', ean teen', ea reer', eom peer', de eree',
 de gree', dis ereet', es teem', ex ceed', fore see',
 fu see', gen teel', gran dee', grant ee', in deed',
 les see', mo reen', pro ceed', re deem', set tee',
 sue ceed', trust ee', tu reen', un seen', ve neer'.

4. Ei' ther, leis ure (lē' zher), nēi' ther,
 seiz ure (sēz' yer) : eon ceit', eon ceive', de ceit',
 de ceive', per ceive', re ceipt' : peo' ple : an tique',
 ea price', ma chīne', ma rīne', po lice, ra vine',
 rou tine', u nique', va lise' : griev' ous : a chieve',
 ag grieve', be lief', be lieve', be siege', eash ier',
 frōnt iēr', re lief', re prieve', re trieve', sor tie'.

DICTION EXERCISES.

THE austere or stern tetrarch will adhere to the king's edict. Even this decent being tells a legend of a demon. That soil is effete or barren. In a precinct of that region, they bought cerement to wind round the dead hero. Will that venal man veto a penal law? I will concede that you saw the reflux, or flowing back, of the tide. Read the series of tales. The sincere man will revere the laws of the supreme or greatest judge.

2. The sailor was not fearful when he saw a beacon. The weary seamstress has treacle in that greasy cup. The deacon saw a beaver, an eagle, a peacock, a weasel, and a yearling colt. Conceal the sleazy silk beneath the table. Do not maltreat the old man, but appease him. If the disease cause his decease, he will bequeath his wealth to a stranger.

3. The beetle is by the beehive. The feeble freeman feebly fought for freedom. That peerless girl is not peevish. Veneer the settee. Indeed, if we succeed and are discreet, we can buy some moreen, a canteen, and a fusee. I beseech you, if that grandee is your compeer, to name him for a trustee.

4. I believe that he will either deceive or aggrieve you. If you have leisure, I will show you a machine that is neither antique nor unique. The caprice of the people led to this grievous wrong. The police made a seizure of the valise, in a ravine, near the frontier. If the marine force besiege the fōrt, we will march to its relief, when our friends can make a sortie, and retrieve their lōss.

DISSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1.	Běck' on,	běd' ding,	běd' lam,	běd' stead,
bel' fry,	bel' lōw,	bel lows	(běl' lus),	bet' ter,
bev' el,	bless' ed,	bless' ing,	cen' taur,	ehem' ist,
cher' ub,	elev' er,	dee' ade,	del' uge,	des' pot,
eeh' o,	ef' fōrt,	el' bow,	emp' ty,	en' gīne,
ěp' oeh,	er' rand,	er' rant,	er' ror,	ex' tant,
fend' er,	fer' ry,	fes' ter,	fet' id,	fet' lock,
freck' le,	fres' eo,	gēn' tīle,	gēn' tle,	gēst' ure,
helm' et,	help' ful,	hem' lock,	kēt' tle,	lēg' er,
lep' er,	let' ter,	let tuce	(lēt' tīs),	lev' ee,
lėv' el,	meeh' lin,	med' al,	med' dle,	mel' lōw,
mel' on,	mem oir	(mēm' wār),	mer' it,	mer' ry,
mes' sage,	mess'māte,	mefh' od,	neph ew	(něf' yu),
nes tle	(něs' sl),	neth' er,	net' tle,	nev' er.
2.	Pěl' let,	pěn' cil,	pěp' per,	pěr' ish,
pes' ter,	pes' tle,	pět' al,	plen' ty,	pre cious
(prěsh' us),	pref' ace,	prel' ūde,	ques tion	(kwěst' yun).
ref' ūge,	rel' ie,	rel' iet,	rep' tīle,	reş' in,
res' pite,	rev' el,	scep' ter,	sehed' ūle,	see' ond,
seif' ish,	selv' edge,	sen' ate,	sen' tence,	sev' en,
sev' er,	sex' ton,	shek' el,	shel' ter,	shep' herd,
sher' iff,	skep' tie,	speck' le,	splen' did,	splen' dor,
tem' pest,	tem' ple,	ten' ant,	ten' der,	ten' don,

rep' id, ter' ror, fhresh' ōld, treb' le, trem' ble,
 tres' pass, twen' ty, vel' lum, vel' vet, ven ison
 (vēn' zn), ver' y, ves' sel, vest ure (vēst' yer),
 Wednes' dāy, wel' eōme, wēl' fāre, wheth' er, yēl' lōw,

3. A bēd', a bēt', ae çēpt', ae çēss',
 a dept', ad dress', al leģe, a mend', an nex',
 as cend', as sess', at tend', at tempt', a venģe',
 be get', be hest', be quest, be set', bŭr lēsque',
 ea det', ea ress', eol leet', eom menģe', eom mend',
 eom pel', eon demn', eon dense, eon fess', eon neet',
 eon sent, eon tend', eon temn', eon tempt', eon tent',
 de feet', de fend', de fense', de pend', de press',
 de scend', de teet', de test', dis pense', dī rēet',
 dis seet', dis sent', dis tress', dī vēst', ef feet',
 e leet', e reet', ex cel', ex cept, ex empt',
 ex peet', ex pel', ex pense', ex press, ex tend'.

4. Fāre wēll', fī nēsse', fo mēnt', for ġet',
 ga zette, gro tesque', im mense', im pel', in dent',
 in feet', in fest', in speet', in tend', in tense',
 in tent', in trench', in vent', la ment', mo lest',
 of fense', op press', neg leet', per plex', por tend',
 poş şess', pre pense', pre tend', pre tense', pre text',
 pre vent', pro fess', pro pel', pro teet, re dress',
 re fleet', re fresh', re gret', re lent', re pel',
 re pent', re press', re quest, re şent', re speet',
 re trench', re venģe', se leet', sue cess', suģ ġest',
 sus peet', sus pense', trans cend', trans gress', un less'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

5. A ny (ēn' nŷ), ma ny (mēn' nŷ) :

a gain', a gainst' : brėak' fast, elėan' ly, elėans' ing,
 dėaf' en, dėaf' ness, feath' er, head' aehe, heav' en,
 heav' y, jeal' ous, lead' en, leath' er, leav' en,
 mead' ōw, meas ure (mėzh' ūr), peas' ant, pheas' ant,
 pleas' ant, pleas ure (plezh' ūr), read' y, stead' fast,
 stead' y, threat' en, treas ure (trezh' ūr), wėap' on,
 weath' er, zeal' ot, zeal' ous : in stead' : heif' er :
 jeop' ard, leop' ard : friend' ship.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

MY messmate made an ęffort to beckon to the man in the belfry. There was nęither bedding nor bedsteads in that bedlam, or madhouse. Can the chemist cure the lęper? The deluge may bęar away the levee. My merry nephew read a fable of a centaur, or beast that was thought to be hęlf horse and half man. Pay for the kettle, the fender, and the bęllows. I saw an engine near the ferry. There was much merit in the fresco, or painting on the wall. Buy some iettuce, and a mellow melon. Read the memoir. A decade of years means ten. They never had method in the nether or lower room.

2. The prelate says that pellet, or little ball, is precious. The preface, or rather prelude, to the song waę good. I relish plenty of pepper on my venison. She has a splendid velvet vesture, or dress. The seven men in that vessel must perish, if she find no shelter from the storm. The sheriff has a second schedule of the selvedge. The skeptic would not give a shekel to the starving shepherd. The sexton saw a ręptile on the threshold of the temple. On Wednesday, twenty men were at the yellow house.

3. Did you abet the adept in his attempt to gain access to my room, when I was abed? Collect the assets, and accept the behest. I detest such burlesque, or fun. Be content to contend for the right, and to defend all that are in distress. Do you expect to be exempt from faults? Extend the time of my payment.

4. Do not forget to inspect the gazette, and read the farewell address. I intend to possess that grotesque or odd painting, unless I can select a better one. If she, by a finesse, or artful trick, impel him to revenge her wrongs, I can not respect her. The sun is an immense ball. If you relent, her success will end your suspense. His acts portend or foreshow that he will relent and repent.

5. Any cleanly child may have breakfast. Many zealous peasants

have heavy weapons. Headache and deafness again mar my pleasure. The weather is pleasant. That jealous man speaks against friendship. I saw a treasure in the meadow. A leaden ball hit my neighbor. Do not jeopard your life, if the leopard seize the heifer. Is that zealot too zealous?

DISSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1. Clěr' ġy, çěr' taġn, fěr' tile, fěr' vent,
fer' vid, fer' vor, herb' aġe, her' mit, ker' nel,
mer' chant, mer' cy, mer' māid, nerv' ous, per' feet,
per' jure, per' son, ser' mon, serv' ant, serv' ice,
serv' ġle, ster' ling, thěre' fōre, ver' bal, ver' dant,
ver' diet, verd ure (věrd' yur), ver' min, ver' tex.

2. A lěrt', as pěrse', a věr', a věrse',
a vert', eo erġe', eon ġern', eon verġe', de fer',
de șerve', dis cern, (diz zěrn'), dis perse', dġ verġe',
dġ vert', e merġe', ex pert', im merġe', im merse',
in ert', in fer', in sert', in ter', in verse',
in vert', ob șerve', per verse', per vert', pre fer',
pre șerve', re fer', re șerve', re verse', re vert',
sub merġe', sub serve', sub vert', su perb', trans verse'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Earl' dóm, ear' ly, earn' est, earth' en,
earth' quāke, earth' ŷ, learn' ed, pearl' y : re hearse',
re search' : ġġr' ele, ġġr' eus, fir' kin, firm' ness,
irk' some', sġr' lōġn, skir' mish, skirt' ing, thir' tēen,
thir' ty, vir' ġġn, virt' ue : in firm' : wor' ship,
wor' thy : eourte' sy, jour' nal, jour' ney : ad journ'.

4. Bŭr' den, bŭr' dock, bŭr' ġess, bŭr' glar,
bur' ly, burn' ish, eur' dle, eur' few, eur' lew,

eurs' ed,	eur' taĭn,	fur' lǒng,	fur' nace,	fur' nish,
fur' ry,	fur' ther,	fur' tive,	gur' net,	mur' der,
murk' y,	mur' mur,	nurse' ling,	pur' ple,	pûr' pōrt,
pur' pose,	purs' er,	stur' ġeon,	sur' face,	sur' feit,
sur' ġeon,	sur' ly,	Thurs' day,	tur' key,	tur' moil,
tur' nip,	tur' tle :	ab surd',	eon eûr',	de mûr',
dis burse',	dis turb',	in eur',	oe eur',	re eur',
re turn',	un hurt',	u şurp' :	guer' don :	myr' tle.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE clergy of that church preach fervent or earnest sermons. The fervid heat will kill the verdant herbage. That hermit is a person of sterling worth ; and, thêrefore, it is certain he will not perjure himself. The merchant sent a verbal message by his servant. The nervous man stood on the vertex, or top, of the hill.

2. This alert and expert man can disperse the crowd. I aver that this perverse man did asperse and desert that superb lady. If he be averse to the deed, I will coërce him. I infer, from his concern, that he can not avert the evil.

3. At the age of thirty, the learnèd man gained the earldom. The earthquake broke the earthen-wares. The worthy virgin kept a journal on her journey. They voted to adjourn the meeting. Bid thirteen girls courtesy ?

4. The burly burglar, after the murder, bore his cursèd burden a furlong. The curfew was rung at eight o'clock. The curlew flew to the burdock. Furnish a purple curtain for the further room. The clouds by the furnace are murky, or dark. If the purser return, I will disburse the funds on Thursday.

DISSYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1.	Bi' as,	Bi' ble,	bī' ped,	bī' valve,
bri' dle,	bri' er,	brin' y,	çi' der,	çi' pher,
eli' mate,	eli' max,	eri' er,	eri' sis,	di' et,
di' ver,	di' verse,	driv' er,	fi' at,	fi' nal,
fi' nite',	Fri' day,	grind' stōne,	içe' bërg,	i' dle,
i' dol,	ire' ful,	i ron	(i' ern),	i' vy.

2.	Lī' ar,	li' çense,	like' ly,	like' wişe,
li' lae,	li' on,	mi' şer,	pi' brœh,	pi' rate,
pli' ant,	pri' vate,	qui' et,	ri' ot,	rip' en,
ri' val,	sci' on,	si' lent,	si' ren,	sli' ly,
slim' y,	sli' ness,	spi' cy,	spi' der,	spi' nal,
spi' ral,	sti' pend,	strip' ed,	tī' ny,	tri' al,
tri' fle,	tri' fler,	vi' and,	vi' nous,	vi' tal.

3.	A bīde',	ae quīre',	ad mīre',	ad vīçe',
ad vīşe',	a light',	a like',	a live',	a right',
a rişe',	ar rive',	as eribe',	as pire',	a side',
a stride',	at tire',	a while',	bap tize',	be night',
be nign',	be tide',	ea nīne',	eom bine',	eon çise',
eon spire',	eon trive',	de çide',	de file',	de fine',
de light',	de prive',	de rive',	de scribe',	de sign',
de şire',	de spişe',	de spite',	dī vide',	dī vine',

4.	En tīce',	en twīne',	es quīre',	ex pīre',
ig nite',	im bibe',	in çite',	in eline',	in quire',
in spire',	in vite',	o bliçe',	o pine',	out lie',
out ride',	per spire',	pre cise',	pre şide',	re eline',
re fine',	re quire',	re quite',	re şign',	re tire',
re vile',	re vive',	sa line',	sub scribe',	sub lime',
sub side',	suf fice	(suf fiz')	sur prişe',	sur vive',
trans pire',	un kind',	un ripe',	un tried',	un wişe'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

5.	Un tie' :	be guile',	dis guīşe' :	buy' er :
çy' ele,	çy' press,	hy' phen,	hy' son,	ly' rist,
shy' ness,	ty' rant :	al ly',	ap ply',	a wry',
eom ply',	de ery',	de fy',	de ny',	de sery',
es py',	Ju ly',	re ly',	re ply',	sup ply'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE idle crier has a bias for cider. The Bible tells us not to worship idols. When the crisis came, the ireful driver struck the horse with a bridle. Bipeds have two feet, and bivalves two shells. The icebergs in that cold climate are almost as hard as iron.

2. Liars, misers, and pirates shall all likewise perish. A tiny spider has its web on a lilac. Though this drink has a vinous flavor, he can sell it without license. The dart pierced a vital part of the striped beast.

3. When you arrive, alight at the door. If you admire the place, I advise you to abide there awhile. The concise advice of my benign friend will delight you. I desire the priest to baptize the child. Can you divine or guess how he will decide the question?

4. Did that unwise man entice his son to imbibe or drink rum. If the esquire preside, he will oblige you to use precise language. Did that sublime speech excite no surprise? That unkind child must not get unripe fruit.

5. The lyrist will beguile your pain with his harp. A cycle is a round of years. Untie my shoe. Decry and defy the tyrant. In July, I will buy a supply of hyson tea.

DISSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1.	Bĭb' ber,	bĭck' er,	bĭd' der,	bĭd' ding,
big' ness,	big' ot,	bil' et,	bill ion	(bĭl' yun),
bil' lōw,	bĭsh' op,	bit' ter,	bit' tern,	blis' ter,
brind' ed,	bris tle	(brĭs' sl),	chick' en,	chim' ney,
chĭs' el,	ĉin' der,	cis' tern,	cit' y,	civ' ie,
civ' il,	erip' ple,	erit' ie,	dig' it,	dim' ple,
din' ner,	dis' eord,	dis' taff,	dis tieh,	dis' triet,
dit' to,	driv' el,	driv' en,	fick' le,	fid' dle,
fĭf' ty,	fig ure	(fĭg' yer),	fil' bert,	fil' let,
fĭn' ger,	fin' ish,	fit' ness,	frig' ate,	frig' id.

2.	Gĭb' bous,	ĝĭd' dy,	ĝĭn' ĝer,	ĝĭp' sy,
giv' er,	glim' mer,	glis ten	(glĭs' sn),	glit' ter,
hic cough	(hĭk' kŭp),	hith' er,	il' ness,	im' pulse,

in' dex,	In dian	(ind' yan),	in' flux,	in' got,
in' jure,	in' most,	in' ner,	in' quest,	in' seet,
in' stant,	in' step,	in' stinct,	in' ward,	jin' gle,
kid' nap,	kin' dle,	kin' dred,	king' dom,	kinş' man,
kitc' en,	kit' ten,	lil' y,	lim' it,	linch' pin,
lin' en,	lin' ger,	lin' net,	lin' seed,	list en
(lis' sn),	lit' ter,	lit' tle,	liv' er,	live' lõng.

3. Mīd' dle, mīd' nīght, mīd' riff, mīl' dew,
 mil' ler, mil' let, mill ion (mīl' yun), min' gle,
 min ion (mīn' yun), min' strel, mir' ror, mis' chief,
 mit' ten, mix ture (mīkst' yer), nim' ble, nim' bly,
 nip' ple, pht'his' ie, pict ure (pikt' yer), pig' eon,
 pig' my, pil' fer, pil' grim, pil' lar, pil' lōw,
 pin' çerş, pip' pin, piq' uant, pis' tol, pitch' er,
 pit' y, piv' ot, print' er, priş' on, prith' ee,
 quick' en, quin' şy, quiv' er, rib' bon, rig' id,
 ring' let, rip' ple, risk' y, riv' en, riv' er.

4. Scīş' şorş, serīb' ble, script ure (skript' yer),
 shil' ling, shin' gle, shiv' er, sick' en, sick' le,
 sick' ness, sig' nal, silk' en, sil' van, sil' ver,
 sim' ple, sin ew (sīn' nū), sin' ful, sing' er,
 sin' gle, sin' ner, sir' up, sis' ter, sit' ter,
 sit' ting, skill' ful, skim' mer, skin' ny, skit' tish,
 slip' per, sliv' er, smit' ten, sniv' el, spike' nard,
 spin ach (spīn' ej), spir' it, splint' er, sprīn' kle,
 sprink' ling, spring' y, stif' fen, still' ness, stin' gy,
 swim' mer, swiv' el, thīck' en, thīck' ness, thim' ble,
 this' tle, thith' er, tick' le, tim' ber, tim' id.

5. Tinct ure (tīngt' yer), tīn' der, tīn' gle,
 tīnk' er, tīnk' le, tīn' sel, tip' tōe, tit' ter,

trib' ūne,	trib' ūte,	trick' le,	trim' ming,	twink' le,
twit' ter,	vie' ar,	vie' tim,	viġ' il,	vig' or,
vil' lage,	vil' laġn,	vine' yard,	viş' it,	viş' or,
viv' id,	vix' en,	whip' stöck,	whis' per,	whis' tle,
whit' tle,	wid' ōw,	will' ful,	wil' lōw,	win' dōw,
wing' ed,	win' ner,	win' ter,	wiş' dom,	wit' ty.

6.	A brīdġe',	ae quīt',	ad mīt',	af flīet',
as sist',	be gin',	eon sist',	eon vince',	de piet',
de sist',	dis miss',	dis tinct',	e elipse',	el lipse',
e quip',	e vince',	ex ist',	ex tinct',	for bid',
for give',	in fliet,	in frīnge',	in sist',	o mit',
pre diet',	pro lix',	quad rille	(ka drīl),	re scind',
re şist',	re striet',	sub mit',	un til',	with in'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

7.	En' gland,	pret' ty :	breech' eş :	buş' ŷ :
wom' en :	guilt' y,	guin' ea :	erys' tal,	çyn' ie,
ġym' nast,	ġyp' sum,	hys' sop,	lyr' ie,	mys' tie,
stryeh' nīne,	syn' od,	syn' tax,	syr' inge,	sys' tem.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

AFTER dinner, those bibbers will finish the wine. Do not bicker with the bidder, when bidding. Bitterns are bitter. A billow struck the frigate. The bishop is no bigot. The city gave a civic crown to the civil cripple. A cinder from the chimney did blister my finger. If the critic cause discord, drive him fifty miles from the district. The moon was gibbous on that frigid night.

2. The giddy gipsy gave ginger to the Indian. The lights glisten and glimmer. The instant an ingot of gold was found, it served as an impulse for an influx of strangers. My kinsman has a hiccough. Listen to the linnet for a livelong day.

3. At midnight, I saw the pilgrim standing in the middle of the river. The miller says mildew has injured the millet. Prithee, minstrel, sing for the millions. The prison is for those that pilfer. She

ted her ringlets with a ribbon. The pillow lies near the pillar. This mixture will cure phthisic, and quinsy.

4. My sister has a pair of scissors, and a silver thimble. The skillful swimmer has strong sinews. Sinners should read the Scriptures. Spikenard and spinach grow in the garden. The timid rider has a skittish horse. Take sirup with that tincture, for your illness.

5. Thorns and thistles grow in that vineyard. The tinder took fire in a twink^{le}. The vicar of the village will visit that willful villain. The wingèd things twitter. That witty man has but little wisdom. The widow is not a vixen, or scold. The Tribune had to pay the tribute. A whistle, a whipstock, and a visor were found by the window.

6. I predict, if you convince the judge, he will acquit the man. Abridge his rights. I insist, if you begin, that you do not desist until they submit. Rescind that prolix law. Omit the quadrille. There will be an eclipse of the sun within a month.

7. Those pretty breeches were made by women, in England. The busy cynic wrote a lyric, and a system of syntax. The synods meet in the Crystal Palace. The gymnast will pay a guinea for a syringe, and some hyssop, strychnine, and gypsum.

DISSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1.	Böld' ness,	böl' ster,	bō' rax,	brō' ken,
bro' ker,	ehlo' rīne,	ehō' ral,	eho' rus,	elo' ver,
eo' eōa,	eo' lon,	ero' ny,	ero sier	(krō' zher),
dole' ful,	do' nor,	dot' āge,	dot' ard,	drov' er,
flo' ral,	forç' ing,	forç' er,	fore' most,	fro' ward,
fro' zen,	glo' ry,	gro' çer,	ho' ly,	ho sier
(hō' zher),	hol' ster,	lo' eal,	lo' eust,	lone' sōme,
molt' en,	mop' ish,	mo' tion,	no' ble,	no' bler,
no' blest,	no' bly,	noçe' gāy,	no' tice,	no' tion.

2.	On' ly,	ō' nyx,	ō' pal,	ō' ral,
o sier	(ō' zher),	o' val,	o' vert,	po' em,
pok' er,	po' ny,	po' rous,	pōrt' al,	por tion
(pōr'shun),	pōrt' ly,	pōr' trāit,	post' āge,	post' ern.

post' man, post' script, po' sy, po' tent, pro file
 (prō' fēl), pro'grāmme, quo tient (kwō'shēnt), ro' sy,
 rov' er, so' ber, so cial (sō'shal), so' fā,
 so' journ, so' lo, spo' ken, sto' ie, ston' y,
 sto' ry, swōrd' ārm, tho' rax, to' ken, to' pāz,
 to' tal, tow' ard, tro'ehee, tro' phy, tro' ver,
 vo' eal, whōle' sāle, whole'some, whol' ly, wo' ful,

3. A bōde', a dōre', af fōrd', al eōve,
 a lone', a roše', a shore', a tone', be fore',
 be hold', ea jole', eom port', eon dole', eon sole',
 eon trol', eon voke', de note', de plore', de pōt',
 de throne', de vote', dis eloše', dis poše', dĩ vōrce',
 e lope', en force', en gross', ex plore', ex port',
 ex poše', fore bode', fore go', ig nore', in eloše',
 in voke', jo eose', mo rose', pa role', pa trol',
 post pone', pro mote', pro poše', pro voke', re poše',
 re store', re volt', sup port', sup poše', un fold',
 un roll, un told', un yoke', ver bose', with hold'

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

4. Haut'boy : yeo' man : chat eau (shāt tō') :
 boat swain (bō' sn), hoar' y, load' stone : a board',
 a float', ap proach', be moan', en eroach', re proach',
 un load' : al' oēs, foe' man : four' seore, four' teen,
 mould' er, mould' y, mourn' ful, mourn' ing, poul' tice,
 poul' try, shoul' der, smoul' der, sourc' eș : dis eourse'
 bowl' der, bōw' line, bow' sprit : be stow', un known'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THAT dotard has boldness. Our broker, or local agent, says the bank is broken. The noble donor acted nobly. What notion led

the drover to take the crosier, or bishop's staff? The choral singers sung a holy chorus. The fōrger is now in a lonesome place. The mopish or dull lad got a nōsegay at the floral show. The hosier bought a bolster and a broken holster of the grocer.

2. He read only a portion of the poēm. The onyx, the topaz, and the opal are precious stones. My osier basket is oval. Buy wholesome food, at wholesale, for the pony. Vocal sounds were never more woful than his solo.

3. He alone arose and came to my abode. If she elope, though I adore her, I will get a divorce. Explore the coast; and, if you behold a ship ashore, afford relief. If they revōlt, the king will enforce the law. If you can not console your friend, condole with him. That morose and verbose man can not provoke me. The patrol had to forego their repose. I suppose he is at the depot.

4. The boatswain says the yeoman can play the hautboy. A man of fourscore has a hoary head. A bowsprit is a large spar at a ship's head. A bowline is a rope to hold a sail close to the wind. If that unknown ship approach, fourteen men will unload her. There is a large bowlder near my chateau, or castle. Give aloes to the foeman, if he reproach you. Put a poultice on his shoulder. The poultry became mouldy.

DISSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1.	Blōck' hēad, blōs' sōm, bōd' ŷ,	bōn' nēt,
bōr' rōw,	both' er, bot' tle, ehron' ie,	eloŷ' et,
eob' bler,	eōf' fee, eōf' fer, eōf' fin,	eol' ie,
eol' lar,	ēol' leŷe, eol' umn, coll ier	(kōl' yer),
eom' bat,	eom' et, eom' mā, eom' merŷe,	eom' mon,
eom' pend,	eom' plex, eom' pōst, eōm' rāde,	eon' eōrd,
eōn' eōurse,	eōn' erēte, eon' duet, eon' duit,	eon' fliet,
eon' gress,	eon' ie, con quer (kōng' ker),	con quest
(kōng'kwest),	eon' script, eon' sul, eon' tents,	eon' traet,
eon' trīte,	eop' per, eop' y, eōr' al,	eot' tagē.
2.	Dōc' ile, dōck' et, dōe' tor,	fłōr' id,
fōl' lōw,	fōr' aŷe. fōre'hēad, fōr' sīgn.	fōr' est,

fröl' ie,	glöb' üle,	gös' pel,	gös' sip,	gröt' to,
grov' el,	högs' head,	hol' lōw,	hol' ly,	hom' age,
hon' est,	hon' or,	hop' per,	hör' rid,	hör' ror,
hos' tage,	hos' tīle,	host' ler,	hov' el,	joe' und,
jos tle	(jös' sl),	lob' ster,	lock' er,	lock' et,
lodg' er,	log' ie,	lon' ger,	loz' enge,	mod' el,
mod' ern,	mod' est,	mon' ad,	mon' areh,	mon' ster,
mon' strous,	mör' al,	mör' rōw,	mot' to,	nos' tril.

3. Of' fer, öf' fice, öft' en, ön' ward,
 ör' ange, os' trich, pock' et, pol' ish, pop' lar,
 por' ridge, post ure (pöst' yer), pot' tage, pröç' ess,
 prod uce (pröd' dūs), prod' uet, prom' ise, prop' er,
 pros' peet, prov' erb, prov' ince, rock' et, rob' ber,
 roş' in, sehol' ar, shock' ing, slop' py, sock' et,
 söft' en, söl' ace, sol' der, sol' id, sol' vent,
 son' net, sor' rel, sor' rōw, top' ie, top' ple,
 tor' rent, tot' ter, tröm' bōne, ton' ie, trop' ie,
 vol' ley, vol ume (völ' yum), vom' it, yon' der.

4. Ab seönd', ab şolve', ae eöst', a eröss',
 a dopt', al lot', a loft', a long', a non',
 a top', be long', be troth', be yond', de spond',
 de volve', diş şolve', em boss', en seonce', evolve',
 ex töl', for got', pro long', in volve', re şolve',
 re spond', re sponse', re volve', un lock', un stop'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

5. Quad' rant, qar' rel, qar' ry, seal' lop,
 squab' ble, squad' ron, squal' id, squan' der, swal' lōw,
 wad' ding, waf' fle, wal' let, wal' lop, wāl' lōw,
 wal' rus, wan' ton, wan' der, war' rant, watch' ful

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DID your comrade, in college, act like a blockhead? I saw a blossom in her bonnet. The body is in the coffin. I wish to borrow that complex compend. The cobbler has a bottle in the closet. Is colic chronic? The collier has a contract to furnish coal for that cottage. The comma is in common use. She has a collar, and a coral ring. The consul bade the conscript join the right column of the army.

2. The jocund youth is docile. The honest doctor has a florid forehead. The monarch will buy foreign goods, when the morrow dawns. There is a monstrous lobster in the hogshead. I saw some holly in the forest.

3. I often offer a volume to the scholar. The torrent swept onward. They sell rosin and produce in that office. The trombone made a shocking sound. In that province, a robber made many sorrow. He ate pottage and porridge. Yonder merchant is solvent, or able to pay his debts.

4. If your friend abscond or conceal himself, and thus involve you in debt, I will absolve you. He forgot to prolong the response. If the task devolve on you, resolve not to despond.

5. They had no quadrant in the squadron. The quarry is a quadrate, or square. The squalid or filthy beggar was eating scallops. The watchful cat sees a swallow.

DISSYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. Lōs' er, lōs' ing, mōve' ment, mōv' er,
mov' ing, prov' ing : ā do', ap prove', dis prove',
im prove', out do', re move', re prove', un do'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Brew' er : shōe' ing, ea noe' : bōō' by,
bōōt' y, ēōōp' er, glōōm' y, mōōd' y, sehōōn' er :
a lōōf', bab oon', bal loon', bam boo', bas soon',
be hoof', be hoove', buf foon', ea boose, eo ēoon',
loub loon', dra goon', fes toon', hal loo', har poon',

lam poon', mon soon', pla toon', pol troon', rae eoon',
 re proof', sa loon', shal loon', sĭ moom', un moor'.

3. Con tour', sur tout', un eouth' : bru' tal,
 bru' tish, eru' et, dru' id, fru' gal, pru' dence,
 pru' dent, prud' ish, prun' ing, rhu' bārb, ru' by,
 ru' in, ru' ler, ru' mor, ru' ral, ruth' less,
 seru' ple, su mach (shō'măk), tru' ant, tru' ly:
 ab struse', as sure (ash shōr), in sure (in shōr'),
 in trude', pe ruke', pe rușe' : im brue' : fruit' ful.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE mover of this rule will disprove the report. The loser is losing by this movement. Make no more ado; but undo the evil. I would rather approve than reprove, if you improve.

2. Will the brewer let this moody booby have beer? He is eying you, while shoeing the horse this gloomy day. The cooper has his booty in a canoe. The baboon is aloof from the balloon. The raccoon is in the caboose, or cook-room of the ship. The dragoon wrote a lampoon on the poltroon. Pay a doubloon for a bassoon. They will unmoor the schooner if they do not fear the sĭmoom.

3. Note the contour of that prudish girl's face. That uncouth surtout, or close overcoat, has been a fruitful source of brutal deeds. The truant did not scruple to intrude, and peruse my letters. I assure you, the ruthless, brutish ruler did imbrue his hands in the frugal druid's blood. I saw both rhubarb and sumach in the field.

DISSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Blū' ish, bū' gle, bu reau (bū' rō),
 eu' bit, du' eal, dur' ance, dur' ing, du' ty,
 flu' ent, flu' id, fu' el, fu' ry, fu sion
 (fū' zhun), fu' tĭle, fut ure (fūt' yur), hu' man,
 hu' mid, hu' mor, lu' cid, lu cre (lū' ker),
 lu' rid, lu' nă, lu' nar, mu' șie, plu' mașe,

plu' ral,	pu' ny,	pu' pil,	stu' dent,	stu' pid,
stu' por,	su' et,	tu' lip,	tu' mid,	tu' mor,
tu' mult,	tu' nie,	u' nit,	u' şage,	use' ful.

2. Ae eūşe, a eūte', a mūşe', as sūme',
 as tute', eom mune', eom pute', eon duce', eon fute',
 eon sume', eos tume', de duçe', de mure', de nude',
 dis pute', e duce', e lude', ex elude', ex euşe',
 ex ude (eks yūd'), im pūgn', in elude', in duce',
 in ure (in yūr'), ma nure', ma ture', ob seure',
 ob tuse', pre şume', pro fuse', re buke', re duce',
 re fuşe', re fute', re şume', sa lute', se elude',
 se eure', suf fuşe', tra duce', trans mute', un tune'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Beau' ty : feu' dal, neu' ter, neu' tral :
 ew' er (yū' er), pew' ter, sew' er, skew' er,
 stew' ard : a new', be dew', es chew', re new',
 re view' : Tueş' dāy : en sue', im bue', in due',
 pur sue', sub due', ven due' : nui' sance, suit' or.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE bluish tunic is in the bureau. This student will teach that stupid pupil. It is the duty of a human being to live for the future. Music and mild usage will quell the fury of that wild beast. Birds of the richest plumage are not the most useful. He was kept in durance, in the ducal mansion. The fluent speaker, in his lucid moments, desired something better than filthy lucre, or gain.

2. Do not presume to accuse, rebuke, nor traduce that demure man. Such an excuse would amuse the most obtuse. If you attempt to exclude or impugn this truth, my acute friend will rebuke you. The astute or shrewd man will secure a high price for this costume. Would the skill to transmute lead into gold conduce to human welfare?

3. The suitor saw the beauty at the feudal castle, on Tuesday. The steward lost a skewer, and a pewter ewer, in the sewer. Eschew evil. If the nuisance remain. what will ensue?

DISSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1. Blüb' ber, blüd' ġeon, blün' der, blüs' ter,
 bub' ble, buck' et, buck' le, buck' ler, buck' ram,
 buck' skin, bug' gy, bump' er, bun' gle, but' ter,
 but' ton, chuck' le, elus' ter, elut' ter, erup' per,
 eud' dle, eud' ġel, eum' ber, eup board (küb'berd),
 eur' rant, eur' rent, eur' ry, eus' tard, eus' tòm,
 eut' ter, drum' mer, due' at, dul' çet, dud' geon,
 dumġ'ness, dump' ling, dun' ġeon, flür' ry, flus' ter,
 flut' ter, ful' erum, ful' sòme, fun' gus, fūr' rōw.

2. Glüt' ton, grüm' ble, gun wale (gün' nel),
 gun' ner, gus' to, gut' ter, hub' bub, huck' ster,
 hum' ble, hun' ger, huş' band, husk' y, hus tle
 (hüs' sl), jum' ble, jus' tice, lum' ber, lunch' eon,
 lus cious (lüş' us), mud' dy, muf' fin, muf' fle,
 mum' ble, mus' cle, mus' ket, muş' lin, mus' tard,
 mus' ter, mut' ter, mut' ton, num' ber, numġ'ness,
 plun' der, pub' lie, punch' eon, pup' py, put' ty,
 rub' ber, rub' bish, rud' der, rud' dy, ruf fian
 (rüf' yan), ruf' fle, rug' ged, rum' ble, rum' ple,
 run' ner, rus' set, rus' tie, rus tle (rüs' sl).

3. Seüf' fle, scull ion (skül'yun), seült' or,
 sculpt ure (skülpt'yur), seut' tle, shuf' fle, shut' ter,
 shut' tle, slug' gard, slug' gish, slum' ber, smug' gle,
 smug' gler, snuff' erş, snuf' fle, sput' ter, strug' gle,
 strut' ting, stub' born, stue' eo, stut' ter, sub' tle,
 sub' tle (süt' tl), sud' den, suf' fer, sul' len,
 sul' ly, sul' phur, sum' mer, sum' mit, sum' mon,
 sump' ter, Sun' day, sun' der, sun' dries, sun' dry,

sunk' en, sup' ple, thun' der, trun' dle, tum' ble,
 tur' ret, un' der, ush' er, up' right, up' rōar,
 up' ward, ut' mōst, ut' ter, vult ure (vūlt' yur).

4. Ab dūet', ab rūpt', ad jūst', ā dūlt',
 an nul', be numb', eon struet', eon sult', eon vulse',
 eōr rupt', de duet', de funct', dis euss', dis gust',
 dis trust', dī vulge', en gulf', ex punge', ex ult',
 in crust', in dulge', in struet', in trust', ob struet',
 oe eult', re buff', re fund', re pulse', re sult',
 ro bust', ro tund', sue eumb', un just', un shut'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

5. Squir' rel, stir' rup : bōm' bāst, brōth' er,
 eol' or, eome' ly, eom' fit, eom' fort, eom' ing,
 eom' pass, eov' er, eov' et, eov' ey, doz' en,
 gov' ern, hon' ey, hov' er, lov' er, lov' ing,
 love' ly, Mon' day, mon ey (mūn' ī), mon' grel,
 mon' key, moth' er, nōth' ing, ōn' ion, oth' er,
 ov en (ūv' vn), plōv' er, pom' mel, shov el
 (shūv' vl), slov en (slūv' vn), smoth' er, stom' aeh,
 thor ough (thūr' ro), ton' naġe, won' der, wor' ry.

6. A bōve', af frōnt', a mōng', a mōngst',
 be eome', be love', eon front', un done' : eoun' try,
 eoup' le, eoup' let, eour' aġe, doub' let, flour' ish,
 nour' ish, south' ern, troub' le, rough en (rūf' fn),
 rough' ly, rough' ness, tough' ness, youn' ger : e nough'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

IF he bluster, blunder, and blubber, the drummer will cudgel him with a bludgeon. Get a buckskin crupper for my saddle. Curry the horse. He has butter in that bucket. I saw a dumpling, a cus-

tard, and some currants, in the cupboard. Do not pay a ducat for his fulsome praise. His bōat will make a furrow in the current, or stream. Get a fulcrum, or prop, for the lēver.

2. The glutton will not grumble, if he have a muffin, some mustard and mutton, and that luscious fruit, for his luncheon. After muster, the gunner left his musket near the gunwale. The puncheon, or hogshead, is full of russets. Hear the muslin rustle. The ruffian wants public plunder.

3. Note that stubborn man's supple joints, in the struggle and scuffle. The scullion found the snuffers in the scuttle of coal. The sculptor will sculpture my bust. On Sunday, the smuggler did smuggle sundry goods. Did the thunder make the turret tumble? The subtle or artful foe caused your subtle or piercing pain. Last summer, the usher saw a vulture. Sudden fear caused the sullen man to rush up to the summit of the hill.

4. If that corrupt and unjust youth did abduct goods, deduct their value when you adjust his account. Instruct him to consult an adult. The defunct had to succumb to Death. Expunge the passage. My robust and rotund friend did indulge in laughter. Occult means hidden from the eye, or unknown.

5. My comely brother does not use bombast. The comfit and the honey will comfort the lad. Do not so cover the lovely child as to smother him. I wonder what could worry your mother. The monkey put some money, and a dozen onions, into the oven.

6. The above couplet may affront the loving couple. The younger son has more roughness than courage. My Southern friend has had enough trouble.

DISSYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

1.	Bul' let,	bull ion	(bul' yun),	bul' ock,
bul' ly,	bul' rŭsh,	bul' wark,	bush' el,	butch' er,
euck' oo,	eush' ion,	ful' ness,	pud' ding,	pul' et,
pul' ey,	pul' ing,	pul' pit,	su gar	(shug' ar).

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Bó' som, wól' ish, wóm' an : goód' ness,
woód' bine, woód' chuck. woód' en. woól' en, woól' ly.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

BUY bullets with the bullion. My bullock ate the bulrush. A bushel of wheat broke the pulley. Is there sugar in the pudding? The butcher saw a pullet and a cuckoo. Sit on the cushion. The pulpit is the bulwark of the nation.

2. His manner is wolfish. The woodchuck is under the woodbine. The wooden dish is on the woolen cloth. The woman pressed the child to her bosom.

DISSYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bound' en, bound' less, boun' ty, eount' er,
eoun' ty, dis' eount, dough' ty, floun' der, found' er,
found' ling, fount' ain, frou' zy, hour' ly, loud' ness,
mount' ain, mouſ' er, mouth' ful, out' law, out' let,
out' mōst, out' sīde, sour' erout, thou' sand, trounc' ing

2. A bound', a bout', ae eount', a loud',
a mount', an nounce', a round', a rouse', as tound',
ea rouse', de nounce', de vour', de vout', dis mount',
e nounce', es pouſe', ex pound', pro found', pro nounce',
re eount', re dound', re ſound', sur round', with out'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Blow' zy, bow' elſ, bow' er, chow' der,
cow' ard, eow' er, eow' slip, dow' er, down' fall,
down' right, down' ward, drow' sy, flow' er, fowl' er,
low' er, pow' der, pow' er, prow' ess, row' el,
show' er, tow' el, tow' er, trow' el, trow' ſerſ,
vow' el: al low', a vow', en dow', re nown'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

IT is your bounden duty to pay the bounty without discount. Is the boundless sky cloudless? Did the doughty knight flounder

in the fountain? A thousand men fled to the mountain. The outlaw ate some sourcrout, and a mouthful of frouzy butter.

2. The streams about that county abound in fish. Announce the amount of my account. Dismount and call aloud, if you wish to arouse him. You will astound me, if you denounce that profound and devout man. Espouse his cause, and expound the law.

3. The blowzy or ruddy-faced fowler ate some chowder. The coward fears powder. If the clouds lower, or appear dark, wear your black trowers. That man of prowess will allow her dower. I will avow that I seek renown.

DISSYLLABLES—OI (ăĩ) IN OIL.

1.	Bôil' er,	brôid' er,	elôis' ter,	eôin' age,
foi' ble,	hoi' den,	join' er,	joint' er,	loi' ter,
moist en	(môĩ' sn),	moist ure	(môĩst' yur),	noi some
(nai' sum),	noi' sy,	oint' ment,	poi' son,	spoil' er,
toi' let:	ad jôĩn',	a drôit',	a nôĩnt',	ap pôĩnt',
a void',	de spoil',	de void',	em broil',	en join',
ex ploĩt',	pur loin',	re eoil',	re joĩce',	sub join'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2.	Bôỹ' ish,	eôỹ' ish,	jôỹ' ful,	jôỹ' ous,
loy' al,	oys' ter,	roy' al,	voy' age :	al loy',
an noy',	de eoỹ',	de stroy',	em ploỹ',	en joỹ'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THERE is poison ointment in the boiler. The noisy hoiden, after making her toilet, will broider the garment. The mônks in the cloister rejoice. The joiner uses a jointer. Avoid the foibles of that adroit man as you would a noisome dīsease. I shall rejoice, if they appoint a man devoid of evil.

2. Do not decoy nor destroy the joyous birds. Be joyful, but not boyish. If the captain employ you for the voyage, do not annoy him. Is there much alloy in that coinage?

II. WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1.	A' ğen ɥy,	ā' pri eōt,	ā' re ā,
ā' the iŝm,	ā' the ist,	brav' er y,	ea' pa ble,
čham'ber laĭn,	dra' per y,	fa' tal iŝm,	fa' vor ĭte,
fla' gran ɥy,	fra' gran cy,	knav' er y,	la' i ty,
ma' ni ā,	ma' ni āe,	pa' gan iŝm,	pa' pa cy,
pa' tri āreh,	pa' tri ot,	pha' e ton,	pla' ea ble,
ra' di ance,	ra' di ate,	ra' di us,	ra' pi er,
rāt' a ble,	sāl' a ble,	va' ean cy,	va' gran cy,
va' ri ance,	va' ri ous,		
2.	Ab ra sion	(ab ra' zhŭn),	ad ja' çent,
āreh ān' ğel,	ar ma' dā,	au da cious	(a dā' shŭs),
a wak' en,	be hav ior	(be hāv' yēr),	bra va' do,
ea na' ry,	ea pa' cious,	ces sa' tion,	ere a' tion,
ere a' tor,	eol la' tion,	eom pla' çençe,	eon ta' ğion,
eon ta' ğious,	eour a' ğeous,	die ta' tion,	do na' tion,
du ra' tion,	em bra sure	(em brā' zhŏr),	en ā' ble,
en gaĝe' ment,	e qua tion	(e kwā' shun),	e qua' tor,
ar ra sion	(e rā' zhun),	e ra sure	(e rā' zhŏr),
e va sion	(e vā' zhun).		
3.	Fal la cious	(fal.lā' shŭs),	for ma tion
(for mǎ'shŭn),	frus tra' tion,	gra da' tion,	in va sion
(in vā' zhŭn),	lo ea' tion,	lo qua' cious,	nar ra' tion,
ne ga' tion,	no ta' tion,	oe ea sion	(ok kǎ'zhŭn),
oe ta' vo,	o ra' tion,	out ra' ğeous,	o va' tion,
per sua sion	(per swā' zhun),	plan ta' tion,	po ta' to,
pri va' tion,	pro ba' tion,	pro ŝa'ie,	pul sa' tion.
4.	Ra pa cious	(ra pā' shŭs),	re la' tion.

ro tā' tion,	sā gā' cious,	sal vā' tion,	sen sā' tion,
spee ta' tor,	stag na' tion,	tax a' tion,	temp ta' tion,
te na' cious,	tes ta' tor,	to mā' to,	tor na' do,
trans la' tion,	va ea' tion,	va gā' ry,	ver ba' tim,
vex a' tion,	vex a' tious,	vi bra' tion,	vi ra' go,
vi va' cious,	vo ea' tion,	vol ea' no,	vo ra' cious :
am bus eāde',	bār ri eade',	ean non ade',	eav al eade',
lem on ade',	pal i sade',	prom e nade',	ser e nade'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

5. Aid de camp (ād' e kõng), main' te nance,
 trai' tor oŭs æ quaint' ance, at tain' ment, re main' der :
 ap per tain', as çer tain', en ter tain' : bay' o net,
 gay' è ty, pay' a ble: eon vey'ance, eon vey' er,
 sur vey' or.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE apricots at the agency are salable. Though the atheist is capable, owing to his knavery and the flagrancy of his various crimes, he can not secure the vacancy. The chamberlain will tell the laity the area of the room. Is papacy at variance with paganism? The patriot's bravery made him a favorite. The maniac cut the draper with a rapier. That patriarch in the phaëton is placable, or willing to forgive.

2. Note the abrasion of the goods. The bravado's dictation and audacious behaviour awaken contempt. The canary-bird has a capacious cage. During the engagement, the courageous youth stood by the embrazure. If the disease is contagious, do not resort to evasion. The donation will enable the pastor to give a collation to the poor.

3. On that occasion, the loquacious man gave fallacious reasons for the formation of an army. The frustration of these plans caused his outrageous oration. An invasion caused their migration hither.

4. That rapacious beast is voracious, or very hungry. The sagacious testator knew that the relation of those remarks verbatim, or word for word, would cause a sensation among the spectators. The vagaries of that vivacious youth were vexatious. Taxation caused

the stagnation of business. The cavalcade will ambuscade for the foe. As you promenade, serenade our friends.

5. An acquaintance of that traitorous aid-de-camp has my bayonet. The conveyor brought a conveyance of the remainder of the estate. Ascertain the amount payable. The surveyor ate a tomato and a potato. Her attainments enable her to entertain our friends.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN AT.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Ab' di eāte, | ăb' ro gāte, | ăb' so lūte, |
| ăb' sti nence, | ae' ći dent, | ae' eu rāte, | aet' u al, |
| aet' u āte, | ad' a mant, | ad' e quāte, | ad' jee tive, |
| ad' ju eāte, | ad' mi ral, | ad' vo eāte, | af' fa ble, |
| af' flu ence, | ag' grand ĭze, | ag' gra vāte, | ag' gre gāte, |
| ag' i tāte, | ag' o nīze, | ag' o ny, | al' ehe mist, |
| al' eo hol, | al' ġe brā, | al' i ment, | al' ka lī, |
| al' ka līne, | al' pha bet, | al' ti tūde. | |
| 2. | Am' a zon, | am ber gris | (ăm' běr grēs), |
| ăm'ber-tree, | am' e fhÿst, | am' i ty, | am' nes ty, |
| am' pli fy, | am' pli tūde, | am' pu tāte, | am' u let, |
| an' a lyze, | an' areh y, | an' ces tor, | an' ces try, |
| an' ehor age, | an' eho ret, | and i ron | (and' i ěrn), |
| an' ee dōte, | an' i mal, | an' i māte, | an' nu al, |
| an' o dÿne, | an' te lōpe, | an' ti dōte, | ap' a thy, |
| ap' er tūre, | apt' i tūde, | ap' pe tīte, | ap' pro bate, |
| aq ue duct | (ăk' we dŭkt), | ar' a bie, | ar' a ble, |
| ar' ro gant, | ar' ro gāte, | as' pi rāte, | as' ter isk, |
| at' mos phēre, | av' a rice, | av' e nūe, | av' er age. |
| 3. | Băe' eha nal, | băch' e lor, | băl' eo ny, |
| bar' ri er, | bar' ris ter, | bat' ter y, | blas' phe my, |
| eab' in et, | eal' a mus, | eal' eu lāte, | eal' i eo, |
| eal' o mel | eal' um ny, | ean' di dāte, | ean' is ter, |

ean' ni bal,	ean' o py,	ean' ti ele,	eap' ri eorn,
ear' a bīne,	ear' a van,	ear' a wāy,	ear' ri on,
eas' si mēre,	eas' ta net,	eas' ti gāte,	cas u al
(kăzh' ɔ al),	cas u ist	(kăzh' ɔ ist),	eat' a raet,
eat' e ehīse,	eat' e ehīsm,	eath' o lie,	eav' al ry.

4. Cham o mile (kă'm' o mīl), chă'm' pi on,
 chănt' i elēer, ehar' ae ter, char' i ot, char' i ty,
 chas' tīse ment, chas' ti ty, elar' i fy, elar' i on,
 elas' sie al, elas' si fy, eran' ber ry, daf' fo dil,
 dram' a tist, fab' ri eāte, fae' to ry, fae' ul ty,
 fal' la cy, fal' li ble, fam' i ly, fas' ci nāte,
 flag' el lāte, flag' eo let, flat' ter y, frank' in cense,
 frat' ri cīde, gal' ax y, gal' lant ry, gal' ler y,
 gal' van ișm, gal' van īze, gar' ri son, gar' rų lous,
 gaș' e ous, glac' i er, grad' u al, grad' u āte,
 gran' a ry, grat' i fy, grat' i tūde, grav' i ty.

5. Hăl' cy on, hand ker chief (hăng'ker chīf)
 lăc' er āte, las' si tūde, lat' i tūde, lav' en der,
 lax' a tive, mae eo boy, mae'h' i nāte, mack' er el,
 mag' is trāte, mag' net ișm, mag' net īze, mag' ni fy,
 mag' ni tūde, maj' es ty, mal' a dy, mal' eon tent,
 man' a ele, man' i fest, man' i fold, man' u al,
 man' u script, mar' i gold, mar' i ner, mar' i tīme,
 mas' eu līne, mas' ti eāte, mat' ri cīde, max' i mum.

6. Năr' ra tive, na tion al (năsh' un al),
 năt' u ral, năv' i gāte, pac' i fy, pal' li āte,
 pal' pa ble, pal' pi tāte, pan' o ply, pan' to mīme
 par' a ble, par a chute (păr' a shōt), par' a dīse,
 par' a dox, par' a gon, par' a graph, par' al lel,
 par' a phrăse, par' a sīte, par' a sol, par' i ty.

par' o dy,	par' ox ŷsm,	pas' sen ġer,	pat' ron aġe,
pat' ron ĩze,	plat' i num,	prae' ti eal,	psal' mo dŷ.

7.	Răil' ler ŷ,	răm' i fy,	răr' i ty,
rasp ber ry	(răz' ber ri),	ra tion al	(răsh' un al),
sab' a ofh,	sae' eha rīne,	sae' ra ment,	sac ri fice
(săk' ri fiz),	sae' ri lēge,	san' a tive,	sane' ti fy,
san' i ty,	sas' sa fras,	sat' u rāte,	Sat' ur dāy,
sean' dal ĩze,	sear' i fy,	tab' u lar,	taç' i tŷrn,
tam' a rīnd,	tan' ġi ble,	tan' ta līze,	tap' es try,
trag' e dy,	tran' quil ĩze,	traet' a ble,	trav' el er,
vae' ġin āte,	vac' il lāte,	vag' a bond,	van' i ty.

8.	A băn' don,	ab străe' tion,	ap pār' el,
a quăt' ie,	as sas' sin,	At lan' tie,	at tach' ment,
at trae' tion,	bal sam' ie,	bat tal' ion,	bom bas tic
(bum băst' ik),	bo. tan' ie,	eom pan' ion,	com pas sion
(kom păsh' un),	eon traet' ĩle,	de fal' eāte,	de tach' ment,
de trae' tion,	dī dăe' tie,	dis par' aġe,	dis trae' tion,
dog mat' ie,	dra mat' ie,	ee stat' ie,	e las' tie,
em bar' rass,	em phat' ie,	en am' el,	en am' or,
er rat' ie,	es tab' lish,	ex âm' ĩne,	ex pan' sion,
ex trae' tion,	fa nat' ie,	fan tas' tie,	fī năn' cial.

9.	Gal vān' ie,	ġi găn' tie,	grī māl' kin,
ġym nās' tie,	ho şan' na,	im aġ' ĩne,	im pan' el,
in frae' tion,	in hab' it,	I tal ian	(ĩ tăl' yan),
ĩ tal' ie,	me an' der,	me ehan' ie,	me tal' lie,
mo nas' tie,	mu lat' to,	pī āz' ză,	pī lăs' ter,
pneu mat' ie,	pome gran ate	(pŷm grăn' ět),	quad rat' ie,
ras cal lion	(ras kăl' yun),	rheu mat' ie,	ro man' tie,
sar eas' tie,	sa van' nă,	seho las' tie,	sub stan' tial,
sub trae' tion,	to bae' eo,	trans ae' tion,	vol ean' ie.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HAVING absolute power, the king will not abdicate ; but he will abrogate the treaty. The admiral will gain affluence, and aggrandize himself. An accident caused his abstinence from solid aliment. The affable advocate made an accurate statement of the actual aggregate received. The alkali used by the alchemist was potash. Alcohol will agitate, aggravate, and cause agony. Use the alphabet in algebra.

2. My ancestor saw an antelope, with other animals, near the Amazon river. He gave an amethyst for the ambergris found at the anchorage. He took an antidote and an anodyne. An amnesty may prevent anarchy. Attack the ambuscade in the avenue. The anchor was noted for his apathy and avarice. Give an Arabic book for the andirons. Name the average price of that arable land.

3. That bacchanal on the balcony is a bachelor. The barrister will castigate or punish his son for blasphemy. A casual remark led us to catechise the candidate. I saw calico, cassimere, a canister of calomel, and a carabine, in the cabinet. The cavalry fought near a cataract.

4. Chamomile is bitter, and cranberry sour. The graduate says the faculty are versed in classical lore. Clarify the fluid. Did chancieer blow his clarion ? The garrison, for their gallantry, deserve the gratitude of the people. The character of the champion for chastity and gravity will gratify his parents.

5. The matricide, or murderer of his mother, knew no halcyon or peaceful days. Put some lavender on the handkerchief. She read the manuscript of the manual in a masculine tone. They will lacerate your flesh with manacles, in that maritime town. The mariner knows the maximum or highest price of mackerel.

6. Before reading my paraphrase, you would think the paradox in my narrative a palpable error. Paradise is described in a parable. It is natural for passengers to patronize the national vessels that navigate the river. In the pantomime, quackery was exposed. Platinum is the heaviest of all metals.

7. Raillery will neither tranquilize the taciturn vagabond's mind, nor please his vanity. Ramify the treaty, or divide it into parts. His views were rational. The raspberry has sanative and saccharine qualities. "The Lord of Sabaoth," or of armies, is with us.

8. What attraction led him to abandon his companion ? His abstraction, or absence of mind, and his dogmatic answers embarrass me. The assassin joined the battalion and crossed the Atlantic. That ecstatic poem is both didactic and dramatic. Detraction from that fanatic can not injure my financial prospects.

9. The mechanic made a galvanic engine. A gigantic mulatto taught gymnastic games on the piazza. The Italian ate a pomegranate. People who inhabit that volcanic region lead a monastic life. Impanel a jury, if that rascallion cause the infraction of the law. A river meanders through the romantic savanna.

 TRISYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1. Ar' bi ter, är' bi trâte, äreh' e tÿpe,
 äreh' i teet, äreh' i trâte, ar' du ous, ar' gu ment,
 arm' a ment, arm' a tÿre, arm' is tice, ar' te ry,
 ar' ti chöke, ar' ti ele, ar' ti fice, art' i şan,
 bar' ba rişm, bar' ba rous, bar' ber ry, ear' di nal,
 char la tan (şär' la tan), ear' ni val, ear' pen ter,
 charge' a ble, guard' i an, har' bin ger, har' le quin,
 har' mo ny, lar' ce ny, mar chion ess (măr' şhun es),
 mar' ma lâde, mar' tin gal, mar' tyr dom, mar' vel ous,
 par' lÿa ment, par' ti ele, par' ti şan, phar' ma cy :
 a part' ment, ba nă' nă, ea thar' tie, de part' ment,
 em bar' go, in ear' nâte, mus tach es (mus tăşh' ez).

DICTATION EXERCISES.

IF the arbiter arbitrate, he will hear your argument. The architect has an archetype of the architrave. During the armistice, they will prepare the ship's armament. The carpenter is the artisan that performed that arduous task. The charlatan practiced pharmacy. The artifice of the cardinal during carnival was chargeable to parliament. You have marmalade, or some other sweatmeat, on your mustaches. My guardian sent some bananas and artichokes.

 TRISYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1. Al' der man, al' ma nae, fals' i ty,
 talk' a tive, wa' ter fall : in stall' ment. sub al' tern

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2.	Aud' i ble,	aud' i bly,	aud' i ence,
au' gu ry,	aus' pi ces,	au thor ize,	au' to erat,
fraud' u lent,	laud' a ble,	laud' a num,	nau' ti eal,
nau' ti lus,	pau' çi ty,	plau' ši ble :	hy draul' ies,
in cau tious	(in ka' shus),	ma raud' er,	tar pau' lin :
straw' ber ry:	eôr' mo rant,	eôr' po ral,	eôr' pu lent,
fôr' feit er,	fôr' feit ūre,	form' u lâ,	for' ti fy,
for' ti tūde,	fort' u nāte,	gor' mand ize,	or' ehes trà,
or' de al,	or' di nance,	or' găn iŝm,	or' na ment,
or' tho dox,	pôr' çe lâin,	por' eu pīne,	por' phy ry,
seor' pi on,	sor' cer er,	tort' u ous :	a bor' tive,
ab sorb' ent,	æ eord' ançe,	as sort' ment,	eon eord' ance,
dis or' der,	e nor' mous,	im por' tance,	in form' al,
re eord' er :	res er voir	(rez er vwôr').	

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE talkative alderman asked his subaltern to get the almanac. The receipt of the first installment proves the falsity of your statement.

2. The sound was audible to the audience. The story of the augury appeared plausible. The incautious marauder lost his tarpaulin. Under the auspices of the autocrat, he advanced nautical science. The corpulent corporal did gormandize like a cormorant. The fortunate sorcerer endured that ordeal. The recorder says porcelain ornaments are subject to forfeiture. The cōurse of that enormous scorpion was tortuous, or winding. A porcupine is in the reservoir.

 TRISYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

Ap pâr' ent, eom pâr' ing, pre pâr' ing, trans pâr' ent.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

I CAN not account for his apparent coolness, while he was comparing the swōrds and preparing for the combat. That glass is transparent.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1. Chàn' cel lor, chàn' ce ry, mäs' ter pièce,
 pass' a ble, pas' tor al, past' ur age, slan' der ous :
 ad van' tage, diş as' ter, mo las' seş : eoun' ter mand'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE chancellor made a passable speech in the Court of Chancery.
 That pastoral poem is a masterpiece. A slanderous letter caused
 the disaster. He will countermand the order for molasses.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1. Dē' çen çy, dē' i fy, dē' i ty,
 de' vi āte, de' vi ous, e' go tist, e' qua ble,
 e' qui nox, fre' quen cy, le' ni ent, me' di al,
 me' di āte, me' di um, me' ni al, me' te or,
 pe' ri od, ple' na ry, pre' vi ous, re' cent ly,
 re' çen cy, se' ere çy, se' ri ous, te' di ous,
 the' o ry, ve' he mence, ve' hi ele, ve' ni al.

2. A cē' tous, ad hēr' ence, ad he sion
 (ad hē' zhun) ad he' sive, a re' nā, ea the' dral,
 e/ħi mē' rā, eo e' qual, eo e' val, eo her' ence,
 co he sion (ko hē'zhun), com ple tion (kōm plē' shun)
 de ple' tion, e gre' gious, fa ce tious (fa sē' shus),
 hy e' na, i de' ā, i de' al, il le' gal,
 in gen ious (in jēn' yus), in her' ent, ly çē' um,
 mu şe' um, ple be ian (ple bē' yan), prī me' val,
 pro ced' ure, quī ē' tus, salt pe' ter, se ere' tion,
 sub pe' nā, tor pe' do, un e' qual : eon' tra vene',
 in' ter cede', in' ter fere', per' se vere', su' per sede'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3.	Eat' a ble,	fea' şi ble,	peace' a ble.
ăb' sent êe',	bŭe' ea neer',	děv' o tee',	dŏm' i neer',
ēn' ġi neer',	frīe' as see',	găz' et teer',	lěg' a tee',
mŭ' ti neer',	nŏm' i nee',	ō' ver seer',	păt' ent ee',
pī' o neer',	pri' va teer',	rěf' er ee',	rěf' u ġee',
rěp' ar tee',	vŏl' un teer' :	in vei' ġle :	ma dei' rà,
o bei' sance,	mus qui to	(mus kē' to),	cap u chin
(kăp' u shēn'),	bom ba zine	(bŭm' ba zēn'),	īm' be cîle',
măg' a zîne',	măn' da rîn',	tăm' bour ine' :	brīg' a dier',
eap'-a-pie',	eăv' a lier',	chan de lier	(shăn' de lēr'),
zo' te rie',	fīn' an ġier',	grěn' a dier'.	

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DECENCY forbids too much vehemence. That egotist was recently tedious in explaining his theory. It was our previous aim to be lenient with the menial; but, recently, the frequency of his crimes has caused serious doubts. Do not deify a thing formed by Deity. The regency, having plenary or full power, pardon all venial sins.

2. The secretion is acetous or sour. Wax is adhesive. Were the museum and the lyceum coëval with the pantheon? The facetious lad told an egregious falsehood. That subpena is illegal. Primeval refers to the first ages. The ingenious plebeian built the cathedral. If you do not interfere, he may get his quietus, or final discharge. If my clerk contravene my measures, you may supersede him.

3. The fricassee is eatable. The peaceable coterie, or club, declare the measure feasible. The financier will pay the patentee. Buy a magazine, a gazetteer, and a tambourine. The pioneer is a nominee for office. Did the overseer domineer over the refugee? Mosquitoes troubled the volunteer. That cavalier was an imbecile. The mandarin on board that privateer has a dress made of bombazine. The brigadier was armed cap-a-pie.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN END.

1.	Běg' gar y,	běn' e fice,	běn' e fit,
bev' er age,	brev' i ty,	cel' e brâte,	çent' u ry,

<i>ehem' ie al,</i>	<i>ehem' is try,</i>	<i>cher' u bim,</i>	<i>elem' en cy,</i>
<i>eler' ie al,</i>	<i>ered' i ble,</i>	<i>ered' u lous,</i>	<i>dee' a lögue,</i>
<i>dec' i mal,</i>	<i>dec' i mâte,</i>	<i>dee' o râte,</i>	<i>ded' i eâte,</i>
<i>def' er ence,</i>	<i>def' i nîte,</i>	<i>del' e gâte,</i>	<i>del' i eâte,</i>
<i>dem' a gögue,</i>	<i>dem' o erat,</i>	<i>den' i zen,</i>	<i>dens' i ty,</i>
<i>dent' i frice,</i>	<i>dent' ist ry,</i>	<i>dep' re eâte,</i>	<i>dep' re dâte,</i>
<i>dep' u ty,</i>	<i>der' e liet,</i>	<i>der' o gâte,</i>	<i>des' ig nâte,</i>
<i>des' o late,</i>	<i>des' per ate,</i>	<i>des' pot ișm,</i>	<i>des' ti ny,</i>
<i>des' ti tute,</i>	<i>det' o nate,</i>	<i>det' ri ment,</i>	<i>dev' as tate.</i>
2.	<i>Eb' o ny,</i>	<i>ëe' sta sy,</i>	<i>ëd' i ble,</i>
<i>ed' i fy,</i>	<i>ed' u eate,</i>	<i>ef' fi ggy,</i>	<i>ef' flu ence,</i>
<i>el' e gant,</i>	<i>el' e ggy,</i>	<i>el' e ment,</i>	<i>el' e phant,</i>
<i>el' e vâte,</i>	<i>el' o quence,</i>	<i>em' a nâte,</i>	<i>em' bas sy,</i>
<i>em' bry o,</i>	<i>em' e rald,</i>	<i>em' er y,</i>	<i>em' i grant,</i>
<i>em' i grâte,</i>	<i>em' i nence,</i>	<i>em' i nent,</i>	<i>em' per or,</i>
<i>em' pha sis,</i>	<i>em' pha sîze,</i>	<i>em' u lâte,</i>	<i>em' u lous,</i>
<i>en' e my,</i>	<i>en' er ggy,</i>	<i>en' mi ty,</i>	<i>en' ter prișe,</i>
<i>ep' i eüre,</i>	<i>ep' i gram,</i>	<i>ep' i lögue,</i>	<i>ep' i sôde,</i>
<i>ep' i taph,</i>	<i>ep' i fhet,</i>	<i>eq ui page</i>	<i>(ëk' wî pej),</i>
<i>eq ui ty,</i>	<i>es' eu lent,</i>	<i>es' ti mâte,</i>	<i>et i quette</i>
<i>(ët' i kët),</i>	<i>ev' er y,</i>	<i>ev' i dent,</i>	<i>ex' ea vâte,</i>
<i>ex' cel lence,</i>	<i>ex' cel lent,</i>	<i>ex' e erâte,</i>	<i>ex' e eüte,</i>
<i>ex' er cîșe,</i>	<i>ex' i gence,</i>	<i>ex' pe dîte,</i>	<i>ex' pi âte,</i>
<i>ex' ple tive,</i>	<i>ex qui site</i>	<i>(ëks' kwî zît),</i>	<i>ex' tri eâte.</i>
3.	<i>Fëd' er al,</i>	<i>fël' o ny,</i>	<i>fëm' i nîne,</i>
<i>fes' ti val,</i>	<i>flex' i ble,</i>	<i>ğen' er al,</i>	<i>ğen' er ous,</i>
<i>ğen' u îne,</i>	<i>hee' a tømǒ,</i>	<i>hel' le børe,</i>	<i>hem i sphere</i>
<i>(hëm' i sfër),</i>	<i>hem' i stieh,</i>	<i>her' e sy,</i>	<i>her' e tie,</i>
<i>her' it aģe,</i>	<i>her' o îne,</i>	<i>her' o ișm,</i>	<i>heș' i tâte,</i>
<i>leg' a cy,</i>	<i>leğ' i ble,</i>	<i>leğ' is lâte,</i>	<i>len' i ty,</i>
<i>lep' ro sy,</i>	<i>lefh' ar ggy,</i>	<i>lev' i ty,</i>	<i>lex' i eon,</i>

meeh' an iſm, med' i eal, med' i cine, med' i tâte,
 mel' o dy, mem' o ry, men' di eant, mer' ri ment.

4. Nĕe' ta rĭne, nĕg' a tive, nĕg' li gence,
 ped' a gögue, ped' ant ry, ped' es tal, pen' al ty,
 pend' en cy, pen' du lum, pen' e trâte, pen' i tence,
 pen sion er (pĕn' shŭn er), pen' ta teŭeh, pen' u ry,
 per' i gee, per' il ous, pes' ti lence, pet' ri fy,
 pet' u lance, plen' i tŭde, plen' te ous, plen' ti ful,
 prec' i pice, pref' er ence, prej' u dice, prel' a cy,
 prev' a lence, quer' u lous.

5. Rĕc' i pe, rĕe' og nĭze, rĕe' om penſe,
 ree' on qĭle, ree' re ant, ree' ti fy, ree' ti tŭde,
 red' o lent, reg' i cĭde, reg' i men, reg' i ment,
 reg' is ter, reg' u lar, reg' u lâte, rel' a tive,
 rel' e vant, rem' e dy, ren' e gâde, ren' o vâte,
 rep' ri mând, rep' ro bâte, req ui site (rĕk' wĭ zit),
 reſ' i dence, reſ' i dŭe, reſ' o lŭte, reſ' o nant,
 ret' i nâ, ret' i nŭe, ret' ro grâde, ret' ro ſpect,
 rev' el ry, rev' e nŭe, rev' er ence, rev' er end,
 rev' er ie, rhet' o rie.

6. Sĕd' i ment, sĕd' u lous, sĕn' a tor,
 sen' si ble, sen' ti ment, sep' a râte, sep' ul eher,
 set' tle ment, sev' er al, skel' e ton, skep' ti ciſm,
 spec' i men, ſpee' ta ele, ſpee' u lâte, ſpel' ing-böök,
 ſpher' ie al, ſplen' e tie, teeħ' nie al, tel' e gram,
 tel' e graph, tel' e ſeöpe, tem' per ance, tem' per ate,
 tem' po ral, tem' po rĭze, ten' a ble, tend' en cy,
 ten' e ment, ter' ri ble, ter' ri fy, test' a ment,
 test' i fy, trem' u lous, veġ' e tâte, ven' er âte,
 ven' ti lâte, ver' i fy, ver' i ly, ver' i ty,
 ves' ti bŭle, vet' er an yes' ter dâu.

7. Ae cępt' ance, ae ces sion (ak sęsh' un),
 ad vent ure (ad vęnt' yȝr), ag gres' sion, ag gres' sive,
 an ġel' ie, ap pel' lant, ap pend' aġe, ap pend' ix,
 ap pren' tice, as sem' ble, as sem' bly, aſh let' ie,
 at tend' ance, at ten tion (at tęn' shun), at tent' ive,
 au then' tie, bis sex' tġle, elan des' tġne, eol lee' tion,
 eom pen' sġte, eom plex' ion, eom pres' sion, eon cen' trġte,
 eon ces' sion, eon fes' sion, eon jeet' ure, eon nee' tion,
 eon tem' plġte, eon ten' tion, eon ven' tion, co quet ry
 (ko kęt' rġ), eor ree' tion, eor reet' ive, eoȝ met' ie.

8. De bent ure (de bęnt' yȝr), De cęm' ber,
 de cep' tive, de clen sion (de klęn' shun), de erep' it,
 de fec tion (de fęk' shun), de jee' tion, de pend' enċe
 de pres sion (de pręsh' un), de tee' tion, de ten' tion,
 de vel' op, dġ gres' sion, dġ gress' ive, dġ lem' mġ,
 dġ men' sion, dis sem' ble, dis tem' per, do mes' tie,
 ee cen' trie, ee lee' tie, e lee' tion, e lev' en,
 em bel' liſh, em bez' zle, e met' ie, en ġen' der,
 en vel' op, en ven' om, ex cess' ive, ex cheq uer
 (eks chęk' er), ex eres' cence, ex pen' sive, ex pres sion
 (eks pręsh' un), ex ten' sion, ex ten' sive.

9. Im pres sion (im pręsh' un), in cęn' tive,
 in ces' sant, in elem' ent, in dent ure (in dęnt' yȝr),
 in fee' tion, in flee' tion, in her' it, in spee' tion,
 in tend' ant, in ten' tion, in tes' tġte, in tes' tġne,
 in trep' id, in vee' tive, in vest' ment, lieū' ten' ant,
 mag net' ie, ma jes' tie, mo ment' ous, No vem' ber,
 ob jee' tion, of fen' sive, op pres' sion, pa thet' ie,
 per cep' tion, per fee' tion, per spee' tive, po et' ie,
 po lem' ie, por tent' ous, pos ses sion (poz zęsh' un),
 po ten tial (po tęn' shal), pre ſent' ment, pre ven' tion.

10. Pro fes sion (pro fěsh' un), pro grės' sion,
 pro jeet' ĩle, pro jee' tion, pro phet' ie, pro speet' ive,
 pro speet' us, pro tee' tion, pru dĕn' tial, qui es' cence,
 quĭn tes'sence, re bell ion (re bĕl' yun), re cep' tion,
 re demp' tion, re flee' tion, re jee' tion, re mem' ber,
 re pent' ance, re plen' ish, re şem' blance, re şem' ble,
 re splen' dent, re ten' tive, se lee' tion, Sep tem' ber,
 se ques' ter, sı es' tã, stu pen' dous, sub jee' tion,
 sue ces' sion, sup pres' sion, sũr ren' der, sus pen' sion,
 sus pend' ers, to geth' er, trans cend' ent, trans gres' sion,
 tre men' dous, um brel' lã, u ten' sil : çir' eum vent',
 ef' fer vesce', in' eôr reet', in' ter cept', mign o nette
 (mĭn' yon ĕt'), pict ur esque (pĭkt'yŏr ĕsk'),ree' ol leet',
 ree' om mend, rep' re şent', sat' in et'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

11. Clean' li ness, treach' er ous, treach' er y,
 treas ur er (trĕzh' er er), treas ur y (trĕzh' er ĭ) :
 en deav' or : non' pa rĕil' : jeop' ard y : bur' i al.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

IF you use that beverage, beggary will be your destiny. The derelict or abandoned child was left destitute. Though credulous, he has no deference for the decalogue, or ten commandments. The delicate dentifrice had a chemical effect. Though there is a clerical error, the writing is credible. That desperate demagogue is a denizen. Within a century, much has been learnt with regard to dentistry and chemistry. Though destitute of clemency, he deprecates despotism.

2. He is in ecstasy with that elegant ebony cane. The epicure found an excellent esculent, or edible. The editor wishes to educate and elevate the māsses. That eminent man wrote an epitaph, an elegy, and an epilogue, at one sitting. Emphasis is one element of eloquence. Do not execrate your enemy, nor burn him in effigy. The embassy understands etiquette. The excellence of that exquisite equipage is evident to every one. Energy enabled him to extricate himself from that exigence, and to execute the enterprise.

3. Federal cōurts punish felony. Fěminine tact produced much merriment at the festival. The lexicon has medical terms. The melody removed his lethargy. The hěroïne was a genuine native of the Western hemisphere. The gěnèral is noted for his heroism and lenity. If the heretic hesitate to renounce the heresy, he will lose his heritage.

4. We have a plenteous or plentiful supply of nectarines. He takes a negative way of showing his preference. His negligence caused our penury. The pedagogue was noted for his pedantry. He will not suffer the penalty during the pendency of the suit. Petulance is not a mark of penitence. That querulous pensioner has a perpetual income. He read the Pentateuch, or the first five books of the Bible. In the plenitude of his mērcy, Gōd stayed the pestilence. The prevalence of virtue removed his prejudice.

5. My recipe and regimen will renovate her system. No one will recognize that recreant renegade in our regiment. My retinue say that our relative's residence is redolent of flowers. If, on taking a retrospect, I deem it requisite, I will keep a register for the residue of the term. Reverence the reverend gentleman, though his revenue is small. During the revelry, he was in a reverie.

6. I saw sediment, or dregs, in several cups. The sedulous senator was not sensible of the terrible spēctacle. The splenetic or peevish veteran wants a separate rōom. I saw a skeleton in the sepulcher. The spelling-book, the telegraph, and the telescope are useful. Temperance has a tendency to promote temporal good. The statement in yesterday's telegram is not tenable.

7. The athletic apprentice did the work to the acceptance of the convention. Her coquetry caused much contention. The correction is authentic. In that aggressive adventure, he made an accession to his wealth. That appendix is a useless appendage. The appellant gained the attention of the assembly, and secured that concession. I conjecture they had a clandestine meeting last bissextile. A fair complexion needs no cosmetics.

8. The deceptive domestic knew his debenture was worthless. The election of that eccentric man caused the defection of our party. His attempt to dissemble or conceal the truth caused his detention for eleven hours. His distemper and depression placed us in a sad dilemma. The declension of business in December, caused him to embezzle the money received from the exchequer. Embellish the book with expensive cuts.

9. Before the inspection, I had an impression that the indenture was worthless. What incentive secured his incessant ēffōrts during that inclement weather? I shall inherit the estate, if it be intestate. The intrepid lieutenant took possession of the fort. On that mo-

mentous occasion, the majestic polemic made a pathetic speech for the prevention of oppression.

10. His retentive memory and transcendent judgment insure his progression in that profession. The measures are prospective and prudential. In September, I paid for an umbrella, some satinnet, a pair of suspenders, and several utensils for the farm. The rebellion is in a state of quiescence. His resemblance to the general insures his selection. A succession of resplendent exploits caused the surrender of the fort, a suspension of the war, and the subjection of the people. The ruins of those stupendous works are tremendous. Circumvent them, if they attempt to intercept my letters. I found this mignonne in that picturesque region.

11. Endeavor to practice cleanliness. He pronounced her nonpareil, or without an equal. While the treasurer was at the burial, his treacherous friend attempted to rob the treasury.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1. Cēr' tain ty, cēr' ti fy, elěr' gy man,
 fer' til ĭze, fer' ven cy, ġer' mi nāte, mer' ean tĭle,
 mer' chan diše, mer' ġi ful, mer' eu ry, per' eo lāte,
 per' fi dy, per' fo rāte, per' ju ry, per' ma nence,
 per' me āte, per' pe trāte, per' quĭ šĭte, per' se eūte,
 per' ti nent, per' vi ous, ser' pen tĭne, serv' i tor,
 serv' i tūde, ter' ma gant, term' in āte, ter' mi nus,
 ver' bi āge, ver' dan cy, ver di gris (vēr' dĭ grēs),
 ver' sa tĭle, ver' ti eal.

2. Ad vērse' ly, ad vĕrt' ence, al tĕrn' ate,
 as per sion (as pĕr' shun), as ser tion (as sĕr' shun),
 a ver' sion, co er cion (ko ĕr' shun), eon ver' sion,
 de šer' tion, dis per' sion, dĭ vĕr' sion, e mer' ġence,
 e ner' vāte, e ter' nal, ex ter' nal, fra ter' nal,
 fra ter' nize, im mer' sion, in fer' nal, in ser' tion,
 in ter' nal, in ter' pret, in ter' stĭce, ma ter' nal,

ob serv' ant, pa ter' nal, per ver' sion, re ver' sion,
sub ver' sion, su per' nal : dis' eon cert', in' ter spersé'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Re hears' al, qĩr' eu lar, qĩr' eum speet,
cĩr' eum stance, firm' a ment: ex tir' pāte : at tor' ney :
eoũrt' e ous, eoũrt' e sy : eũrv' a tũre, fũr' ni tũre,
nurs' er y, sur' ġer y, tur' bu lent, tur' pen tĩne,
tur' pi tũde, ur' ġen cy : dis eur' sive, dĩ ur' nal,
ex eur' sion, in eur' sion, in sur' ġent, noe tur' nal,
pre eur' sor, sub urb' an: re' im burse'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

K NOW for a certainty, that we punish bõth perjury and perfidy. I certify you of his permanence in that mercantile house. Percolate or filter the fluid. Fertilize the soil before the seeds germinate. He will pay for the merchandise with the perquisites of his office. After the clergyman made a few pertinent remarks, he prayed with fervency for all that are in servitude. That serpentine wood is not pervious to an army. Your labor will terminate at the terminus of this road. In his verdancy, he will let that termagant persecute his friends.

2. His aversion to coërcion will cause him to report adversely. His advertence, or heedfulness, prevented desertions. His infernal assertions and aspersions caused the dispersion of my friends. My conversion and immersion were caused by his fraternal love. Is the wound internal or external? His perversion of the laws of health will enervate his body. That emergence will disconcert him. The observant man interspersed his remarks with anecdotes.

3. Get a circular at the rehearsal. The circumspect attorney used much urgency when speaking of that turbulent man's turpitude. My courteous brother will buy new furniture for the nursery. On their nocturnal excursion they will extirpate that suburban sect. The insurgents must reimburse the expenses of the war. Treat all men with courtesy.

TRISYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1. Bi' na ry, bĩnd' er y, brĩb' er y,
di' a gram, di' a leet, di' a lõgue, di' a mĩnd,

di' a per,	di' a phragm,	di' a ry,	fin' er y,
i' çi ele,	i' ron y,	i' şin glæss,	i' vo ry,
li' a ble,	li' bra ry,	live' li hoöd,	mi' ero seöpe,
ni' ce ty,	night' in gäle,	ni' tro gen,	pi' e ty,
pi' ra cy,	pli' a ble,	pri' ma ry,	pri' va cy,
qui' e tūde,	si' ne eüre,	siz' a ble,	vi' a duet,
vi' o lāte,	vi' o lence,	vi' o let.	

2. A bīd' ing, af fī' ance, al lī' ance,
 al might' y, ar ri' val, as sign' ment, eom pil' er,
 eom pli' ance, eon fine' ment, eon niv' ance, eon sign' ment,
 eon triv' ance, de ci' sive, de eri' al, de fi' ance,
 de fin' er, de ni' al, de şir' ous, dis ci' ple,
 en light' en, en liv' en, en ti' tle, en vi' ron,
 ex cite' ment, ho rī' zon, in dict' ment, in quir' y,
 O ri' on, pro vi' şo, re ci' tal, re li' ance,
 re pri' şal, re qui' tal, re viv' al, sa li' vā,
 sub si' dence : ad' ver tişe', eo' in çide', im' po lite',
 su' per fine', su' per seribe', su' per vişe'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Dy' nas ty, hy' a cinth, hy' dro gen,
 a sy' lum.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

MY diāry is at the bindery. I saw a binary or double star. He obtained the diādem by bribery and violence. The diālogue was in a strange diālect. My diāmond ring is in the library. A nightingale disturbed the quietude of my privacy. Earn your livelihood with the microscope. I found a viölet near the viädüct.

2. He was affianced while abiding at our house. Orion appears above the horizon. That impolite inquiry does not entitle him to a decisive answer. Environ the enemy, and make a reprisal. After the subsidence of the excitement, the alliance was formed in compliance with their wishes. By his connivance, they procured the consignment

of the goods without proviso. This disciple, or learner, can supervise that work. The revival of business induced him to advertise.

3. Under the dynasty of that good prince, the poor had an asylum. The hyacinth is in bloom. Hydrogen is the lightest known substance.

TRISYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1.	Bib' lie al,	bīg' a my,	brīg' an tīne,
ehris' ten dôm,	chiv al ry	(shīv' al rī),	cim' e ter,
cin' na mon,	cit' i zen,	civ' il ize,	cit' a del,
erim' i nal,	erim' i nate,	erit' i cīse,	erit' i cișm,
dif' fer ence,	dif' fi eult,	dif' fi dence,	dig' ni fy,
dil' i gence,	dil' u ent,	dim' i ty,	dis' lo eate,
dis' ci pline,	dis' pu tant,	dis' si pāte,	dis' so lūte,
dis' so nant,	div' i dend,	fin' i eal,	fish' er y,
friv' o lous,	hick' o ry,	hid' e ous,	hin' der ance,
his' to ry,	id' i om,	id' i ot,	ig' no rance,
im' age' ry,	im' i tâte,	im' mi nent,	im' mo lâte,
im' pe tus,	im' ple ment,	im' po tence,	im' pu dence.
2.	In' ci dence,	in' ere ment,	in' eu bus,
in' di eate,	in' di gence,	in' di go,	in' do lence,
in' du râte,	in' dus try,	in' fa mous,	in' fa my,
in' fan cy,	in' fant ile,	in' fer ence,	in' fi del,
in' fi nite,	in' flu ence,	in' ju ry,	in' no cence,
in' no cent,	in' no vâte,	in' so lence,	in' su lâte,
in' sti gâte,	in' sti tūte,	in' stru ment,	in' te gral,
in' tel leet,	in' ter eourse,	in' ter est,	in' ter im,
in' ter lūde,	in' ter val,	in' ter view,	in' tri eâte,
ir' ri tâte,	is' o lâte,	it' er âte,	lib' er al,
lib' er âte,	lib' er ty,	lie' o rice,	lig' a ment,
lig' a tūre,	lin' e age,	li que fy	(līk' we fī),
liq' uid âte.	lit' i gâte,	lit' ur gy.	liv' er y.

3.	Mĭeh' ael mas,	mĭl' i tant,	mĭl' i tate,
mĭl' li ner,	mim' ie ry,	min' er al,	min' ĭa tŭre,
min' is ter,	min' is try,	min' strel sy,	min' u end,
mir' a ele,	mis' chie vous,	mis' ere ant,	miş' er y,
mis tle toe	(mĭz' l tō),	mit' i gāte,	pil' lo ry,
pin' na ele,	piq' uan cy,	pit' e ous,	prim' i tive,
priv' i leġe,	priv' i ly,	rib' ald ry,	rick' et y,
rid' i eŭle,	rig' or ous,	riş' i ble,	riv' u let,
sig' nal ly,	sig' na tŭre,	sig' ni fy,	sil' la bub,
sim' i lar,	sim' pli fy,	sin' is ter,	stig' ma tize,
stim' u lāte,	stim' u lus,	stip' u lāte,	strid' u lous,
tim' or ous,	trin' i ty,	triv' i al,	vie' to ry,
vig' i lance,	vin' di eāte,	vin' e gar,	vir' u lent,
viş' i ble,	vit' ri ol,	viv' i fy,	wil' der ness.

4.	Ae quĭt' tal,	ad di tion	(ad dĭsh' un),
ad mis sion	(ad mĭsh' un),	af flie' tion,	am bi' tion,
aus pi cious	(aş pĭsh' us),	bap tiş' mal,	be nig' nant,
æ wil' der,	ea pri' cious,	çĭ vil' ian,	col lis ion
(kōl lizh' un),	eom mis' sion,	eom mit' tee,	eon di' tion,
eon fis' eāte,	eon sid' er,	eon sist' ent,	eon tin' ġent,
eon tin' ue,	eon trib' ūte,	eon tri' tion,	eon vie' tion,
de cis ion	(de sĭzh' un),	de fi cient	(de fĭsh' ent),
de li' cious,	de lin' quent,	de liv' er,	de ris ion
(de rĭzh' un),	de serip' tion,	dĭ min' ish,	dis mis sion
(dĭs mĭsh' un),	dis tin' guish,	dis trib' ūte,	di vi sion
(dĭ vĭzh' un),	do min' ion.		

5.	El elĭp' tie,	e dĭ' tion,	ef fĭ' cient,
e lic' it,	e lis ion	(e lĭzh' un),	el lip' sis,
el lip' tie,	e lix' ir,	em pir' ie,	e nig' mā,
en kin' dle,	e pis tle	(e pĭs' sl),	e quip' ment,

ex hib' it,	ex ist' ence,	ex plic' it,	ex tin' guish,
fa mil' iar,	fla gi tious	(fla jish' us),	flo til' là,
fru i tion	(fro ish' un),	il lic' it,	im plic' it,
in cis ion,	(in sızh' un),	in flie' tion,	in i tial
(in ish' al),	in sip' id,	in stinct' ive,	in trin' sie,
ju di cial	(ju dish' al),	ju di' cious,	li tig ious
(li tid' jus),	lo gi' cian,	ma gi' cian,	ma li' cious,
ma lig' nant,	mis pris ion	(mis prızh' un),	mo ni' tion,
mu ni' tion,	mu si cian	(mu zish' an),	nu tri' tious,
of fi' cial,	of fi' cious,	o mis sion	(o mish' un),
o pin ion	(o pin' yun),	op ti' cian.	

6.	Pa çif' ie,	pa tri cian	(pa trish' an),
pa vil ion	(pa vil' yun),	per di' tion,	per mis' sion,
per ni' cious,	pe ti' tion,	phÿ şi' cian,	po şı' tion,
pôs til' ion,	pre cis ion	(pre sızh' un),	pre die' tion,
pro dig' ious,	pro hib' it,	pro lif' ie,	pro vin' cial,
pro vi sion	(pro vızh' un),	pune' til' io,	punc til ious
(punk til' yus),	re lig' ion,	re lig' ious,	re lin' quish,
re mit' tance,	re şist' ance,	re strie' tion,	re striet' ive,
sa tir' ie,	se di' tion,	so liç' it,	spe çif' ie,
sta tist' ie,	sub mis' sion,	sub mis' sive,	suf fi cient
(suf fışh' ent),	sus pi' cion,	sus pi' cious,	ter rif' ie,
tra di' tion,	tran si tion	(tran sızh' un),	trans mis' sion,
tu i' tion,	ver mil' ion,	vin die' tive,	vo li' tion :
in' ter mit',	man' u mit',	vi' o lin'.	

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

7.	Cÿl' in der,	erÿs' tal lize,	erÿs' tal line,
hyp' o erite,	myr' i ad,	mys' ter y,	mys' ti fy,
phÿş' ie al,	pyr' a mid,	syē' a mōre,	syē' o phant,

syl' la ble, syl' la bus, syl' lo ğışm, sym' me try,
 sým' pa thy, sym' pho ny, syneh' ro nişm, syn' eo pe,
 syn' o ným, syn' the sis, typ' ie al, typ' i fy,
 tyr' an nize, tyr' an nous, tyr' an ny.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

IN the civilized world, biblical knowledge has not removed bigotry. Bigamy is made criminal in all Christendom. That chivalrous citizen speaks of the days of chivalry. With that dissolute crew, he can not secure discipline in the brigantine. If that finical disputant criticise the history, see that his criticism be just. That criminal is noted for his ignorance and his impudence. If that hideous idiot seize the hickory cane, the cimeter, or any sharp implement, you will be in imminent danger.

2. What incident caused his indigence? The increment of his garden indicates a rich soil. He will insulate, isolate, or remove from others, that infamous wóman, so that his innocent children may receive no injury from their intercourse with her in their infancy. Indolence and insolence often lead to infamy. Iterate the remark. It will be for your interest, in the interim, or interval, to institute no suit; for that liberal man will liquidate the debt and liberate the debtor. Liberty is the ligament that binds the States together.

3. At Michaelmas, she will put a mistletoe bough near the miniature. The liturgy was prepared for the church militant. In the primitive church miracles were witnessed. The fact that you used ridicule, ribaldry, and sinister arts, will militate against your cause. The mimicry and piteous cry of that mischievous miscreant frightened the timorous milliner. The signatures are similar. The piquancy of his remarks produced a risible or laughable scene. His vigilance in the wilderness enabled us to gain the victory.

4. The benignant committee favored the acquittal of the delinquent. In his affliction, consider his condition, and contribute to his relief. On that auspicious occasion, ambition induced the capricious civilian to secure a commission in the army. His dismissal and conviction neither exposed him to derision, nor diminished our esteem. If they confiscate the rebel's estate, they will decree a division of his dominions.

5. In the last edition of his book, he says the ecliptic is only the apparent path of the sun. If you enkindle a rebellion, he can extinguish it with these equipments. They are too familiar to be litigious or malignant. The munitions and nutritious food are on the flotilla.

The fruition of illicit or forbidden things is brief. The magician puzzled the logician. The decision was both judicial and judicious. Though that optician is officious and flagitious, I value his opinion.

6. The religious patrician favors pacific measures. I had permission to present the pernicious petition at the pavilion, though it places the physician in a false position. Owing to that restriction, he can not manumit his slaves. The postilion has a violin. A restrictive provision, if stated with precision, to prohibit the sale of rum in the provincial towns, would further the cause of religion. Submission is not sufficient at that punctilious court. Tradition does not warrant that vindictive and terrific measure.

7. The column was not a cylinder, but a pyramid. How bodies crystallize is a mystery. He is a hypocrite and a sycophant. Observe the symmetry of the sycamore. That symphony awakens sympathy. Though the laws are tyrannous, the king will not favor tyranny. Syncope is the omission of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.

TRISYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1.	Chlō' ro form,	eō' ġen cy,	eō' ma tōse,
eo' pi ous,	fo' li āġe,	fo' li o,	for' ci ble,
forġ' er y,	glo' ri fy,	glo' ri ous,	jo' vi al,
no' ti fy,	o' a sis,	o' di um,	o' di ous,
o' pen ly,	o' pi āte,	o' pi um,	o' ri ent,
o' ri ōle,	po' e sy,	po' et ry,	por' ti eo,
sto' ie al,	vo' ta ry,	zo' di ae.	
2.	Ab dō' men,	am bro sia	(am brō' zhā),
a tro' cious,	au ro' rà,	eom mo' tion,	eom po' nent,
com pos ure	(kom pō' zhōr),	eon do' lence,	cor ro sion
(kor rō' zhun),	eor ro' sive,	de eo' rous,	de eo' rum,
de po' nent,	de port' ment,	de vo' tion,	dī plo' mā,
dis clos ure	(dis klō' zhōr),	e mo' tion,	en rol' ment,
ex plo sion	(eks plō' zhun),	ex plo' sive,	ex po' nent,
fe ro' cious,	fore clos ure	(fōr klō' zhōr),	he ro' ie,

ī ō' ta, mōre ō' ver, Oe to' ber, op po' nent,
 pro mo' tion, pro po' şal, so no' rous : de' eom poşe',
 dis' em bōgue', in' eom mode', in' ter poşe'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. En eroach' ment : be stow' ment : un' fore known'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

CHLOROFORM, opium, or some other opiate, caused his comatose or drowsy condition. After copious showers, the evening was glorious. In the poësy, or poëtry, of the Orient, much is said of foliage. That stoical man's argument was noted for its cogency, or force. That forgery made him odious. The jovial crew found an oasis in the desert.

2. During the commotion, that atrocious or very cruel wretch wounded his heroic opponent in the abdomen. Ambrosia was said to be the food of the gods. After their enrollment, a large proportion of the ferocious soldiers were killed by an explosion. The deportment of the deponent at his devotions was decorous. If they interpose, and attempt to incommode us, you will hear his sonorous voice above all others.

3. Accept the bestowment. That encroachment was unforeknown.

 TRISYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1. Bōd' i ly, bōt' a ny, chōe' o late,
 ehol' e rā, ehol' er ie, ehor' is ter, ebron' i ele,
 eod' i çil, eoğ' i tâte, eog' ni zance, eol' lo quy,
 eol' o nīze, eol' o ny, eol' um bīne, eom' bat ant,
 eom' e dy, eom' ie al, eom' i ty, eom' mo dōre,
 eom' pe tence, eom' plai şance, eom' pli eâte, eom' pro mīşe,
 eon' fer ence, eon' fi dence, eon' gre gâte, eon' gru ous,
 eon' ju gal, eon' ju gâte, eon' se erâte, eon' se quence,
 eon' so nant, eon' stan cy, eon' sti tûte, eon' su lâte,
 eon' ti nent, eon' tra band, eon' tra ry, eon' tro vêrt,

eon' ver sant, eon' vo eate, eop' per as, eor' o ner,
 eor' o net, erock' er y, eroe' o dīle.

2. Dōc' i ble, dōe' trin al, dōe' u ment,
 dog' ma tişm, dog' ma tīze, dom' i çil, dom' i nant,
 dom' i nāte, don' a tīve, drop' si eal, fop' per y,
 front' is piēce, glob' u lar, gloss' a ry, hol' i dāy,
 hol' ly hock, hom' i cīde, hom' i ly, hom' i ny,
 hōr' o lōge, hor' ri ble, hos' pi tal, joe' u lar,
 log' a rithms, lon' gi tūde, lot' ter y, moe' ea sin,
 mock' er y, mod' er āte, mod' ern īze, mod' est y,
 mod' i fy, mod' u lāte, mol' e eūle, mol' li fy,
 mon' i tor, mon' o tōne, mon' u ment, mor' al īze,
 nom' i nal, nom' i nāte, non' de script, nov' el ty.

3. Ob' du rate, ōb' e lisk, ōb' li gāte,
 ob' lo quy, ob' se quies, ob' sta ele, ob' sti nāte,
 ob' vi āte, oe' eu pant, oe' eu py, oe' u lar,
 odd' i ty, of' fi cer, om' e let, om' i nous,
 on' er ous, op' er ā, op' er āte, op' po şite,
 op' u lence, or' a ele, or' a tor, or' i fice,
 or' i gin, or' i şon, ox' y gen, pol' i cy,
 pol' i tie, pol' y glot, pol' y gon, pol' y pus,
 pon' der ous, pop' u lar, pop' u lāte, pop' u lous,
 por' rin ger, poş' i tīve, pos' si ble, post' hu mous,
 post' u lāte, pot' ter y, pov' er ty.

4. Prōb' a ble, prōb' i ty, prōd' i gal,
 prod' i gy, prof' li gāte, prog' e ny, prom' i nence,
 prompt' i tūde, prop' a gāte, prop' er ty, proph' e cŷ,
 proph' e sŷ, proph' et ess, pros' e eūte, pros' e lyte,
 pros' o dy, prot' est ant, prov' en der, prov' i dence,
 prox' i mate, serof' u lā, sol' e cişm, sol' em nīze,

sol' i tūde,	sol' u ble,	solv' en cy,	soph' ist ry,
soph' o mōre,	tol' er ance,	tol' er āte,	tom' a haw̄k,
vol' a tīle,	vol' u ble.		

5. Ab hōr' rence, a bōl' ish, ae eōm' plish,
 ae knowl' ed̄ge, a eros' tie, ad mon' ish, a pos' tate,
 a pos tle (ă pōs' sl), as ton' ish, ea lor' ie,
 ear bon' ie, eha ot' ie, eo los' sal, eom pos' ite,
 de mol' ish, de mon' strāte, de poș' it, de spond' ent,
 des pot' ie, e lon' gāte, em bod' y, ex ot' ie,
 har mon' ie, his tor' ie, im pos' tor, im promp' tu,
 in eon' stant, la eon' ie, ma son' ie, mo roe' eo,
 nar eot' ie, o pos' sum, pro bos' cis, prog nos' tie,
 re mon' strance, re mon' strāte, re spond' ent, re spon' sive,
 sele rot' ie, si roe' eo, spaș mod' ic, sym bol' ie,
 syn op' sis, un con scious (un kōn' shus).

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

6. Hăl' i but, quad' ran gle, quad' ra tūre,
 quad' ru ped, quad' ru ple, qual' i fy, qual' i ty,
 quan' da ry, quan' ti ty, quar an tine (kwōr' an tēn).

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DID the choleric combatant do you bodily harm? The columbine is described in botany. Will chocolate cure the cholera? The chorister wrote a comedy, and a comical colloquy. Has the commodore cognizance of maritime causes? Complaisance is contrary to his nature. Comity between persons who congregate here is congruous to the place. Are copperas and crockery contraband goods? The death at the consulate left the consulship vacant.

2. His modesty led him to pronounce the horrible beast docible. This document is a doctrinal homily that will remove your dogmatism. There is a frontispiece in my glossary. The moccasin by the holly hock is not a novelty. That horologe, or clock, was a donative, or gift, to my father. That monitor who speaks in a monotone understands logarithms.

3. That obstinate officer's obdurate heart led him to destroy a populous city. After performing the last obsequies, obligate the man to erect an obelisk over the grave. An omelet is in my porringer. The occupant of the house opposite is noted for his opulence. The Bible is a polyglot, or a book in many languages. A polygon is a figure of many sides. A polypus is something that has many feet. His silence with regard to the opera is ominous. I had ocular proof that the labor at the pottery is onerous. It will be politic to engage a popular orator.

4. Is it probable that the progeny of that prodigal will be profligate? When the Protestant became a proselyte, he aimed to propagate the sophistry. That provident young man secured his prominence by probity, and promptitude in business. Did the prophetess prophesy that the prophecy would prove false? If the voluble sophomore understood syntax and prosody, he would not use a solecism. He solemnly declares he will solemnize the marriage, that he may maintain his solvency.

5. I admonish you to abolish that despotic law, lest you incur the abhorrence of the people. The impostor demolished the colossal statue. If she acknowledge the receipt of that impromptu acrostic, she will astonish me. If the apostle demonstrate the truths of the gospel to the apostate, he will accomplish a good work. The sirocco injured the sclerotic of his eyes. The respondent made a laconic speech in favor of his remonstrance. After taking the narcotic, he was unconscious.

6. I saw a large quantity of halibut on the quarantine grounds. Quadruple your offer for the quadruped. A quadrangle is a figure having four equal angles. Qualify your statement, unless you wish to leave the lad in a quandary.

TRISYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. Mōv' a ble : im prōv' ing, re mōv' al.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Fōōl' er y : æ eou' ter, eru' çi ble,
 eru' çi fix, eru' çi fy, prū' der y, ru' bi eünd,
 ru' di ment, ru' mi nāte, seru' pu lous, seru' ti ny,
 tru' eu lent : in tru sion (in trō' zhun), ob tru' sion,
 pro tru' sion.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

AFTER the removal of his movable property, he was improving the soil.

2. The obtrusion of his foolery upon the company caused us to regret his intrusion. The protrusion, or push, exposed him to the scrutiny of the scrupulous general. The lady with the rubicund hair is noted for her prudery. My crucifix was thrown into the crucible.

TRISYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1.	Cū' eum ber,	eū' po là,	eū' ra çy,
eu' ra tive,	eu' ri ous,	eu' ti ele,	du' bi ous,
du' pli eâte,	du' ra ble,	du' te ous,	flu' en çy,
fu' ġi tive,	fu' ner al,	fu' ri ous,	fu' ši ble,
glu' tin ous,	ju' bi lee,	ju' gu lar,	ju' ve nīle,
lu' era tive,	lu' di erous,	lu' mi nous,	lu' na cy,
lu' na tie,	mu' çi laġe,	mu' ti lāte,	mu' tī nous,
mu' ti ny,	mut u al	(mūt' yə al),	nu' mer al,
nu' mer āte,	nu' mer ous,	nu' tri ment,	nu' tri tive,
pū' er īle,	pu' is sant,	pu' ri fy,	pu' ri tan,
pu' ri ty,	pu' tre fy,	spu' ri ous,	stu' di ous,
stu' pe fy,	su' i çīde,	u ni eorn,	u' ni form,
u ni son	(yū' nī sūn),	u' ni ty,	u' ni vērse,
u su al	(yū' zhə al),	u su ry	(yū' zhə rī).

2.	Ab lu tion	(ab lū' shun),	ă būs' ive,
ă eu' men,	al lure' ment,	al lu sion	(al lu' zhun),
al lu' sive,	bi tu' men,	eol lu' sive,	col lu sion
(kol lū' zhun),	eom mun' ion,	con elu sion	(kon klū' zhun),
eon elu' sive,	eon du' çive,	eon fu' sion,	eon tu' sion,
de lu' sion,	dif fu' sion,	dī lu' tion,	ef fu' sion,
e lu' sion,	en dur' ance,	ex elu' sion,	ex elu' sive,
il' lu mine,	il lu' sion,	il lu' sive,	in elu' sive,

pe eul' iar, pol lu' tion, pro fu sion (pro fū' zhun)
 pur su' ant, re fu' şal, se clu sion (se klū' zhun),
 so lu' tion, suf fu sion (suf fū' zhun), sul phu' rie,
 tri bu' nal : im' por tūne', op' por tūne'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Beau' te ous, beau' ti ful, beau' ti fy,
 eu' eha rist, eu' lo ġize, eu' lo ġy, eu' pho ny,
 pleu' ri sy, rheum' a tişm : suit' a ble : am' a teur'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

I SAW a cucumber at the curacy. The juvenile fugitive is in the cupola. The writings of that duteous and studious child, though numerous, are puerile. My success is dubious. That furious lunatic severed his jugular vein. I kept a duplicate of that spurious note. That puissant or powerful prince will quell the mutiny. The want of nutriment caused his lunacy. Rum will stupefy and cause suicide. That luminous argument is in unison with my views. Their usual usury renders the business lucrative.

2. Frequent ablutions are conducive to health. My refusal to sanction the collusion produced confusion. His allusion to the abusive language was a conclusive proof that he recognized your peculiar style of writing. That seclusion tried his endurance. Importune him to give a solution of the question. The tribunal met pursuant to adjournment. My visit was opportune, or well-timed.

3. Note the euphony of that beauteous or beautiful amateur's voice, while she is reading the eulogy. Employ a suitable person to beautify the grounds. Pleurisy and rheumatism are painful diseases.

TRISYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1. Blūn' der buss, būf' fa lō, būt' ter nut,
 but' ter y, eul' pa ble, eul' ti vāte, eur' ren çy,
 eus' to dy, eut' ler y, drudġ' er y, dul' çī mer,
 fluet' ū ate, ful' mi nāte, gun' ner y, gut' tur al,
 hum' ble-bēe, hum' ming-bīrd, hūr' ri eāne, just' i fy.

lux u ry (lŭk' shō rĭ), mul' ber ry, mul' ti form,
 mul' ti ple, mul' ti ply, mul' ti tŭde, mus' eu lar,
 musk' mel on, nul' li fy, nul' li ty, nun' ner y,
 pub' li ean, pul' ver ĭze, punct' u al, punct' u āte,
 pun' ġen ċy, pun' ish ment, seur' ril ous, sub' ju gāte,
 sub' se quent, sub' stan tive, sub' sti tŭte, sub' ter fŭge,
 sue' eo tash, sue' eu lent, suf' fo cāte, sum' ma ry,
 sum' mer set, sumpt' u ous, sup' ple ment, sup' pli ant,
 sup' pli eant, sup' pli eāte, sur' ro gāte, ul' cer āte.

2. A būn' dance, ae eŭs tom, au tŭm' nal,
 eom pul' sion, eom pul' sive, eon eŭr' renċe, eon eur' rent,
 con cus sion (kon kŭsh'un), eon june' tion, eon junct' ure,
 eon strue' tion, eon struet' ive, eon sum' mate, eon sump' tion,
 eon sump' tive, eo nun' drum, eon vul' sion, de strue' tion,
 de struet' ive, dis eus' sion, ef ful' ġence, en eum' ber,
 en eum' brance, e rup' tion, es eutch' eon, ex eul' pāte,
 ex pul' sion, il lus' trāte, im pul' sion, im pul' sive.

3. In eŭl' eāte, in eŭl' pāte, in eŭm' bent,
 in dul' ġence, in dul' gent, in struc tion (in strŭk'shun),
 in un' dāte, ob strue' tion, oe eur' renċe, pēr cus sion
 (pēr kŭsh'un), pre sump' tion, pro due' tion, pro due' tive,
 pro mul' gāte, re eum' bent, re eur' renċe, re due' tion,
 re dun' dance, re ful' ġent, re lue' tance, re pug' nanċe,
 re pul' sive, re vul' sion, ro tun' dā, tri umph' al,
 un luck' y : in' ter rupt', re' eon struet'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

4. Cōl' an der, eōm' pa ny, eōm' pass eș,
 eōn' jur er, eōn' sta ble, eōv' e nant, eōv' er let,
 eōv' et ous, gōv' ern ment, sōm' er set, sōv' er eĭgn :
 dis eōm' fit, re eōv' er : noŭr' ish ment.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HE shot a buffalo with his blunderbuss. I saw butternuts in the buttery. Take that culpable man into custody. Is it drudgery to scour the cutlery? Humming-birds and humble-bees were on the mulberry. Pupils at the nunnery are punctual. Did the hurricane justify his fear? The publican furnished a multitude of guests with succotash and muskmelons. If the supplement to the will be obtained by subterfuge, the surrogate will nullify it. When the suppliant assumed a suppliant posture and supplicated aid, his utterance was weak.

2. Autumnal abundance accustomed the people to excessive consumption. At that conjunction, the construction placed upon the compulsive measure caused a convulsion. With consummate skill, he removed the encumbrance and prevented an eruption. With your concurrence, we will hold the impulsive man and prevent a concussion. The conundrum caused discussion. After the destruction of the city, the moon shone forth with its usual effulgence. Exculpate the man and prevent his expulsion, for his escutcheon is without blot.

3. It is incumbent on indulgent parents to inculcate good precepts, and to furnish good instruction. His reluctance to inculcate or blame the unlucky, repulsive child, was caused by a strange occurrence. If you remove the obstruction, the river will inundate that productive land and destroy the productions. The refulgent rays of the morning sun played upon the rotunda. If you try to reconstruct the order of the march, you will interrupt the whole triumphal procession.

4. The constable seized a colander, a coverlet, and a pair of compasses. If the conjurer have nourishment, he will recover from his disease. That covetous company will not respect the covenant. The sovereign is at the head of the government.

 TRISYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

1. Bul' le tin, butch' er y : eöök' er y, röök' er y.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE bulletin describes the butchery. Her cookery is bad. I have a rookery.

TRISYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bound' a ry, boun' te ous, boun' ti ful,
 eoun'te nance, eoun'ter feît, eoun'ter mând, eoun'ter pâne,
 eoun'ter plot, eoun'ter sign, found' er y, mount'aïn oũs,
 mount'e banċ:a eous' ties, ea rous' al, en eoun' ter,
 es pouş' al: ren eoun' ter.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Allow' ance, ă vow' al, em pow' er, en dow' ment.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THIS river is the boundary of that mountainous country. Gōd is the bounteous or bountiful Author of our being. Her countenance was cheerful at the espousals. I had a rencounter with the mountebank, at the foundery. If you send a countermand to your men, and order them to counterfeit a flight before they encounter the enemy, your counterplot will succeed. At the carousal, the officer forgot the countersign. Study acoustics, or the science of sounds.

2. If they empower you to name the endowment for the school, remember my avowal, and, in accordance with my wishes, make due allowance.

TRISYLLABLES—OI (aĩ) IN OIL.

1. Bôis' ter ous, môĩ' e ty: ap pôĩnt' ment,
 a void' ance, em broid' er, re joic' ing, re join' der.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. An nôỹ' ance: lôỹ' al ty, rôỹ' al ty.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE boisterous girl embroidered the cloth. He was rejoicing because he had received an appointment. Buy a moiety of the estate. My rejoinder will secure an avoidance of the decree.

2. The annoyance was great. Royalty is fond of loyalty.

III. POLYSYLLABLES.

POLYSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1. A' mi a ble, vā' ri a ble, vā' ri e gāte :
 bar bā' ri an, eal ea' re ous, çhi eān'er ŷ (she), eom plā' cen cy,
 eu ta' ne ous, e ma ci ate (e mā' shī āt), ex tra' ne ous,
 in gra ti ate (in grā' shī āt), ġe ra' ni um, gram ma' ri an,
 gre ga' ri ous, gym na si um (ġim nā' zī um), li bra' ri an,
 ma la' ri ā, ne fa' ri ous, pre ea' ri ous, see ta' ri an,
 spon ta' ne ous, ter ra' que ous.

2. Ac cla ma' tion, (ak'kla mā'shun), ad' ap tā' tion,
 ad' mi ra' tion, ad' o ra' tion, ad' u la' tion, ad' van ta' ġeoŷs,
 af' fi da' vit, al' le ga' tion, al' li ga' tor, ap' pa ra' tus,
 ap' pli ea' tion, av' o ea' tion, cel' e bra' tion, eom' bi na' tion,
 eom' men da' tion, eon' fla gra' tion, eon' ster na' tion, eon' sum ma' tion,
 eon' ver sa' tion, eul' ti va' tion, dee' la ma' tion, dee' la ra' tion,
 def' a ma' tion, deg' ra da' tion, dem' on stra' tion, dėt' es ta' tion,
 dėv' as ta' tion, ed' u ea' tion, ex' ela ma' tion, ex' pee ta' tion,
 ġen' e ra' tion, hab' i ta' tion, ig' no ra' mus, il' lus tra' tion,
 in' eli na' tion, in' flam ma' tion, in' for ma' tion, in' ti ma' tion.

3. Lām'en tā' tion, lit' er ā' tī, me' di ā' tion,
 mōl' es tā' tion, nav' i ga' tion, nu' mer a' tion, oe' eu pa' tion,
 ōs' ten ta' tion, prep' a ra' tion, přeš' en ta' tion, přeš' er va' tion,
 proe' la ma' tion, prōf' a na' tion, prōt' es ta' tion, prov' o ea' tion,
 pub' li ea' tion, punet' u a' tion, ree' re a' tion, ref' or ma' tion,
 re' lax a' tion, rep' u ta' tion, reš' er va' tion, res' pi rā' tion,
 res' to ra' tion, rev' e la' tion, sal' u ta' tion, sep' a ra' tion,
 sit' u a' tion, trib' u la' tion, ul' ti ma' tum, val' u a' tion,
 va' ri a' tion, vi' o la' tion.

4. Ar' tie u lā' tion, e nun ci a tion
 (e' nūn shī ā' shun), re nun ci a tion (re' nūn shī ā' shun),
 pro nun ci a tion (pro' nūn shī ā' shun), a' be ce da' ri an,
 eo' tem po ra' ne ous, dis' ci plin a' ri an, ex' tem po ra' ne ous,
 val' e tu di na' ri an.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE amiable librarian and the grammarian are at the gymnasium.
 Variegate the clōth with red and blue. That extraneous matter
 is calcareous, or like lime. If the barbarian subsist only on sponta-

neous productions, his living will be precarious. Sheep are gregarious. The earth is called terraqueous, because it is composed of land and water. Malaria, or bad air, caused that cutaneous disease. Will the sectarian ingratiate himself with the people?

2. Having gained the admiration of the people, he was elected by acclamation. The ignoramus thought adulation, or excessive praise, would be advantageous. Both the allegation and the affidavit are false. Use this apparatus in the demonstration of that problem. He secured his information by close application. He gave an intimation of the adaptation, or fitness, of the illustration. Her education will surpass your expectation. The devastation was caused by a conflagration.

3. The ultimatum, or final terms, caused lamentation. His restoration to that office was secured by the mediation of the literati, or learned men. Their molestation caused our separation. Recreation, and relaxation of study, will promote his reformation. That provocation caused the uprising of the people.

4. The abecedarian needs a good disciplinarian. That valetudinarian, or infirm man, has a fine pronunciation. Extemporaneous remarks test one's enunciation, or articulation.

POLYSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1.	Ae' eu ra cy,	ăe' ri mo ny,	ăd' mi ra ble,
ad' vēr sa ry,	al' a bās ter,	al' i mo ny,	al' le go ry,
am' a to ry,	am' i ea ble,	an' ti qua ry,	ap' o plex y,
ap' pli ea ble,	ar' is to erat,	eap' il la ry,	eat' er pil' lar,
char' i ta ble,	dan' de li' on,	glăd' i ā' tor,	hab' it a ble,
Jan' u a ry,	lam' ent a ble,	lap' i da ry,	mag' is tra cy,
man' tua-māk' er,	mat' ri mo ny,	pat' ri mo ny,	prae' ti ea ble,
sal' u ta ry,	sanct' u a ry,	stat' u a ry,	tab' er na cle,
tran' si to ry,	val' u a ble.		
	A eăd' e my,	a lăe' ri ty,	a năl' o gy,
a nal' y sis,	a nat' o my,	an tag' o nist,	as par' a gus,
au daç' i ty,	bār bār' i ty,	ea lam' i ty,	ea pac' i ty,
ea tas' tro phe,	eo ad' ju tant,	eo ag' u lăte,	eom par' i son.
eom pat' i ble,	eon grat' u lăte,	eon tam' i năte,	de eăp' i tăte,
de elar' a tive,	de prav' i ty,	dī ăm' eter,	dī lăp' i dăte,
e lab' o răte,	e man' ci păte,	em bas' sa dor,	e rad' i eăte,
e vae' u ăte.	e vap' o răte.	ex ag' gēr ăte.	ex trav a pance.

3.	Fa tăl' i ty,	for māl' i ty,	fru gāl' i ty,
gram mat' ie al,	hī lar' i ty,	hu man' i ty,	in fat' u āte,
in flam' ma ble,	in val' i dāte,	ī ras' ci ble,	ir ra tion al
(ir rāsh' un al),	le gal' i ty,	lo quac' i ty,	mag nan' i mous,
mī rae' u lous,	mis an' thro py,	ol fae' to ry,	phī lan' thro py,
pre par' a tive,	pre var' i eāte,	pro eras' ti nāte,	ras eal' i ty,
re al' i ty,	re fraet' o ry,	re gal' i ty,	re tal' i āte,
sa gac' i ty,	sub stan ti ate	(sūb stān' shī āt),	te nac' i ty,
the at' rie al,	u nan' i mous,	ur ban' i ty,	ve rac' i ty,
ver nac' u lar,	vī vac' i ty,	vo rac' i ty,	vul gar' i ty.

4.	De elām' a to ry,	de elār' a to ry,	de fām' a to ry,
ex elam' a to ry,	ex plan' a to ry,	im aḡ' i na ry,	pre par' a to ry,
vo eab' ū la ry.			

5.	A si at ic	(ā' shī āt' ik),	ben' é fae' tor,
eo' ri an' der,	dīp' lo mat' ie,	em' blem at' ie,	mal' e fae' tor,
mān' u fact' ure,	maḥ' e mat' ies,	mem' o ran' dum,	sys' tem at' ie,
al lo path' ie,	ar o mat' ie,	hy dro path' ie.	

6.	Bī' o grāph' ie al,	eor' di āl' i ty,	ḡen' e āl' o ḡy,
ḡe' o graph' ie al,	hōs' pi tāl' i ty,	im' mor tal' i ty,	man' u fae' to ry,
min' er al' o ḡy,	per' ti nac' i ty,	pu' sil lan' i mous,	sat' is fae' to ry,
sen su al i ty,	(sen' shō āl' i ti),	sim' i lar' i ty,	tōp' o graph' ie al,
tŭp' o graph' ie al,	in' de fat' i ga ble:	ee' ele ṡi as' tie,	ho' me o path' ie.

DICTION EXERCISES.

ACCURACY does not excuse acrimony, or harshness. If it be practicable, make an amicable arrangement with that charitable aristocrat. The antiquary has a valuable alabaster vase. After matrimony, she will enjoy the patrimony, or estate derived from her ancestors. The gladiator, or prize-fighter, had an attack of apoplexy. That amatory poem is an allegory. It is a lamentable fact, that such pleasures are transitory. In January, I saw the mantua-maker at the sanctuary. The tabernacle is now habitable.

2. Anatomy is taught at the academy. Give the analysis of that elaborate sentence. There is an analogy between plants and animals. My antagonist's audacity and brutality caused this catastrophe. His want of capacity led to this calamity. Acid will coagulate or thicken milk. The comparison is not compatible with justice. Congratulate the ambassador; for his extravagance did not cause him to contam-

inate or tarnish his fingers with bribes. Evacuate the fort. Do not exaggerate his faults. Emancipate the serf.

3. The thought of his fatality, or tendency to danger, checked our hilarity. Though his loquacity was miraculous, or very wonderful, he used grammatical language. Humanity sometimes led him to disregard frugality. Misanthropy, or hatred of mankind, led him to infatuate the youth and cause him to act in that irrational manner. Flax is inflammable. Will that irascible woman question the legality of the marriage, or try to invalidate it? That refractory servant is noted for his rascality and vulgarity. If you procrastinate, prevaricate, and retaliate, I shall question your philanthropy. They speak of the veracity and urbanity of that magnanimous prince.

4. After his explanatory remarks, he secured a unanimous vote. Learn that vocabulary, or list of words, for a preparatory exercise.

5. When my benefactor had the Asiatic cholera, he used allopathic and hydropathic remedies. The malefactor stole coriander seed. Keep a memorandum of the goods you manufacture. That badge is emblematic of the diplomatic corps. Mathematics should be studied in a systematic manner.

6. The sales of my biographical and geographical works are satisfactory. Though he violated the rules of hospitality, he was received with cordiality. His sensuality has made him pusillanimous. The indefatigable ecclesiastic found typographical errors in that topographical work.

POLYSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1.	Ab brē' vi āte,	ab stē' mi ous,	a ē' ri al,
al le' vi āte,	a me' na ble,	an te' ri or,	eħa me' le on,
eol le' ġi an,	eol le' ġi āte,	eo me' di an,	eon ġe' ni al,
eri te' ri on,	e the' re al,	ex pe' di ent,	ex pe' ri ence,
ex te' ri or,	fu ne' re al,	im me' di ate,	im pe' ri al,
in e' bri ate,	in fe' ri or,	in gre' di ent,	in te' ri or,
ma te' ri al,	mys te' ri ous,	o be' di ence,	ob se' qui ous,
su pe' ri or,	tra ġe' di an :	ăfh' e nē' um,	Eu' ro pe' an,
hȳ' men e' al,	mau' so le' um,	pan' a ce' ā,	spērm' a ce' ti :
del' e te' ri ous,	en' cy elo pe' di ā,	het' e ro ġe' ne ous.	

DICTION EXERCISES.

SINCE the collegian is amenable to the collegiate laws, he may deem it expedient to abbreviate his essay The abstemious son

will alleviate the cares of that inebriate's wife. Anterior to that event, my limited experience had led me to take the exterior as a criterion of character. These ingredients were prepared from materials found in the interior of the country. He secured the obedience of that obsequious inferior in a mysterious way. That tragedian has few superiors. The comedian sang a hymeneal, or marriage song, at the Atheneum. After singing a funereal hymn, they erected a mausoleum. The European found a description of spermaceti in the Encyclopedia. That heterogeneous mixture was called a panacea, or remedy for all diseases.

POLYSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1.

del' i ea cy,	Cēm' e ter y,	cēr' e mo ny,	ered' it a ble,
el' i ġi ble,	des' pi ea ble,	des' ul to ry,	ef' fi ea cy,
eq ui ta ble	em' is sa ry,	en' vi a ble,	ep' i lep sy,
ex' em pla ry,	(ĕk' wī ta bl),	es' ti ma ble,	ex' ere to ry,
lēg' is la' tor,	ex' o ra ble,	ex' pli ea ble,	Feb' ru a ry,
nec' es sa ry,	lēg' is lat' ure,	mel' an ehol y,	mem' o ra ble,
pref' a to ry,	pen' e tra ble,	per' emp to ry,	pred' a to ry,
rep' u ta ble,	pref' er a ble,	pres' i den cy,	rep' a ra ble,
sep' a ra ble,	rev' o ea ble,	sed' en ta ry,	sem' i na ry,
ter' ri to ry,	tem' per a ment,	tem' per a tūre,	tem' po ra ry,
	test' i mo ny,	veg' e ta ble,	ven' er a ble.

2.

as cend' en cy,	Ae cēl' er āte,	a mēn' i ty,	a nēm' o ne,
au ster' i ty,	as per' i ty,	as sev' er āte,	at ten' u āte,
be nev' o lent,	be el' ze bub,	be nef' i cent,	be nev' o lence,
chī mer' ie al,	bī ĕn' ni al,	ce leb' ri ty,	ce ler' i ty,
eom press' i ble,	eom mem' o rāte,	eom men' su rāte,	eom pet' i tor,
eon tempt' u ous,	eon fed' er āte,	eon sec' u tive,	eon tempt' i ble,
de leet' a ble,	eon vex' i ty,	de erep' i tūde,	de ġen' er ate,
ef feet' u al,	dex ter' i ty,	di reet' o ry,	dīs pen' sa ry,
e ques' tri an,	ef fem' i nāte,	e leet' or al,	e lee' tri fy,
ex em' pli fy,	ex ee' u tive,	ex ee' u tor,	ex ee' u trix,
ex tem' po re,	ex pee' to rāte,	ex pen' di tūre,	ex per' i ment,
i den' ti eal,	ex ten' u āte,	ex trem' i ty,	fi del' i ty,
im pet' u ous,	i den' ti fy,	im men' si ty,	im ped' i ment,
	im press' i ble,	in dem' ni fy,	in ef' fa ble,

in ġen' u ous, in her' it ance, in teg' ri ty, in tel' li ġence,
in ter' ro ġāte, in vest' i ġāte, in vet' er ate.

2. Lon ġėv' i ty, ma lėv' o lence, mil lėn' ni um,
ne ces' si tātē, ne ces' si ty, non en' ti ty, nu mer' ie al,
ob scen' i ty, ob strep' er ous, pa ren' the sis, pe des' tri an,
per cep' ti ble, per en' ni al, per pet' u al, per plex' i ty,
pos ter' i ty, pre ŝen' ti ment, pro ġen' i tor, pro pen' si ty,
pros per' i ty, re cep' ta ełe, re fee' to ry, re ġen' er āte,
se ren' i ty, se ver' i ty, sin cer' i ty, so lem' ni ty,
su prem' a cy, sus cep' ti ble, sym met' ri eal, syn ee' do ehe,
te mer' i ty, ter res' tri al, trī en' ni al : eo tem' po ra ry,
ex tem' po ra ry, he red' i ta ry, in cen' dī a ry, in her' it a ble,
in vet' er a cy, ir rep' a ra ble.

4. Aė' a dēm' ie, ă' qui ės' cence, ad' o lės' cence,
al' pha bet' ie, ap' o pleē' tie, ap' pre hen'sive, at' mos pher' ie,
eom' pre hen'sion, eom' pre hen'sive, eom' pli men'tal, con sci en tious
(kon'shī ěn'shus), eon' va les' cent, el' e ment' al, en' er ġet' ie,
ep' i dem' ie, ep' i lep' tie, ėv' a nes' cent, fun' da men'tal,
in'de pend' ence, in' flu en' zā, in' nu en' do, in' ter ces' sor,
man' i fes' to, om' ni preŝ' ence, pred' e ces' sor, pre' di lee' tion,
reġ' i ment' al, reŝ' ur ree' tion, ret' ro speet'ive, sym' pa thet' ie,
ăr' ełi pel' a go, as' a fet' i dā, el' e ment' a ry.

DICTION EXERCISES.

THE ceremony at the cemetery was creditable to those estimable and exemplary citizens. Epilepsy caused his melancholy. In a desultory conversation, that despicable emissary denied the efficacy of prayer. The legislator says his friend, though eligible to office, and sustaining an enviable character, is restrained by his delicacy. His excellency the Governor wrote his memorable letter to the legislature in February. Is it necessary that the teacher of the seminary be peremptory? That venerable man was elected to the presidency. If the decree be revocable, secure his testimony. The predatory party aim to destroy all vegetables in the territory.

2. The celebrity you acquired from the celerity of your movements will accelerate the march of your competitor. While making experiments in that delectable garden, his expenditures were great. Beneficent, means doing good; benevolent, merely having a desire to do

good. What is that biennial fast of two days designed to commemorate? His intelligence enabled him to select the identical site that is noted for its amenity, or pleasantness. Even in his decrepitude, his fidelity as a minister and his integrity in business exemplify the value of his precepts. That ingenuous man will investigate the inveterate drinker's affairs. Interrogate the artist with regard to the equestrian statue of the executive. If he deliver that impetuous speech extempore, he will electrify the crowd. Effectual means were taken to secure the electoral vote for that effeminate candidate. Longing for the ineffable or unspeakable joys of heaven, he finds nothing in this life commensurate with his desires.

3. The progenitor of that family and his posterity were noted for their longevity. The obscenity and malevolence of that incendiary led to his detection. Millennium means a thousand years. If the obstreperous pedestrian have the temerity to disturb our triennial solemnities, he will necessitate us to resort to severity. To his susceptible and regenerate heart, the beauties of nature are a source of perennial or perpetual cheerfulness and serenity. His hereditary pride, and the inveteracy of his hate, caused him to disregard the supremacy of the law. Death ends terrestrial scenes. A cotemporary says his loss was irreparable.

4. My predecessor spoke of the conscientious youth's acquiescence in the academic rules. Could he utter the elemental, elementary, or alphabetic sounds, in his adolescence, or youth? Her complimentary phrases indicate a predilection for that energetic man. I was apprehensive that he would not so soon be convalescent, after suffering from an epileptic attack, an apoplectic fit, and an influenza, or epidemic catarrh. Glory is evanescent. A belief in the resurrection of the dead is one of the fundamental or essential doctrines of the Christian church. He encouraged regimental display, and sanctioned retrospective laws. Christ is our Intercessor with the omnipresent Jehovah.

POLYSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1.	Měr' ce na ry :	ad věr' i ty,	ad věr' tışe ment,
al tern' a tıve,	eon term' in ous,	eon vert' i ble,	de term' in āte,
dĩ ver' si fy,	dĩ ver' si ty,	e ter' ni ty,	ex term' i nāte,
fra ter' ni ty,	im per' ti nence,	pro verb' i al,	sub serv' i ent,
su per' flu ous,	su per' la tıve :	u' ni vers' al :	eon serv' a to ry,
ore şerv' a to ry :	an' ni vers' a ry.	u' ni ver' si ty	

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Cûr' so ri ly, pôr' ga to ry : tăç' i tûrn' i ty.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HAVING no other alternative in his adversity, he depended on mercenary troops. Owing to the proverbial impertinence of the fraternity who were conterminous to his estate, the prince wished to exterminate them, and seize their convertible property. A universal solvent would not be superfluous. The plants are in the conservatory. During the anniversary week, I was at the university.

2. I read the advertisement cursorily. He enjoined taciturnity on the subject of purgatory.

POLYSYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1.	Ad vîş' a ble,	ad vî' şo ry,	an nî' hi lâte,
anx i e ty	(ang zî' e tî),	as sign' a ble,	e bri' e ty,
ka lei' do seōpe,	pro pri' e tor,	pro pri' e ty,	re li' a ble,
re spir' a ble,	sa ti' e ty,	so bri' e ty,	so ci' e ty,
va ri' e ty :	eon' tra ri' e ty,	no' to ri' e ty.	

DICTATION EXERCISES.

AN act to prevent ebriety and to promote sobriety is advisable. There is no assignable reason for his anxiety concerning that advisory letter. No human power can annihilate matter. The proprietor of the hotel bought a kaleidoscope. Is that âir respirable? That reliable man observes the rules of propriety. Our society will avoid satiety. There is a contrariety of opinions with regard to the notoriety of that crime.

POLYSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1.	Dîf' fi eul ty,	dîg' ni ta ry,	dîl' a to ry,
dis' pu ta ble,	fig' u ra tive,	ig' no min y,	im' i ta ble,
in' ter est ing,	n' ti ma cy,	in' ven to ry,	ir' ri ta ble,
lin' e a ment,	lit' er a ry,	lit' er a tûre,	mil' i ta ry,
mis' cel la ny	miş' er a ble,	pit' i a ble,	trib' u ta ry.
2.	A bîl' i ty,	ae eliv' i ty,	ae tiv' i ty,
ad mîs' si ble.	af fin' i ty,	a gîl' i ty,	am big' u ous.

am phib' i ous,	an tič' i pāte,	an tip' o dēš,	an tiq ui ty
(an tīk' wī tī),	an tičh' e sis.	a ričh' me tie,	ar tie' u lāte.
ar tif' i čer,	ar til' le ry,	as sim' i lāte,	a vid' i ty,
bel lig' er ent,	be nig' ni ty,	ea pit' u lāte,	eap tiv' i ty,
ear niv' o rous,	čen trif' u gal,	cen trip' e tal,	cer tif' i eāte,
čī vil' i ty,	eom mis' er āte,	eon sis' to ry,	eon spie' u ous.
eon spir' a cy,	eon tig' u ous,	eon viv' i al,	eu pid' i ty.

3.

de lin' e āte,	De bīl' i ty,	de eliv' i ty,	de lib' er āte,
de riv' a tive,	de lin' quen cy,	de lir' i ous,	de lir' i um,
dī viš' i ble,	dī min' ū tīve,	dis erim' i nāte,	dī vin' i ty,
e pis' eo pal,	do cil' i ty,	due til' i ty,	du plic' i ty,
e quiv' o eal,	e pit' o me,	e pit' o mize,	e quiv' a lent,
fa cīl' i ty,	e quiv' o eāte,	ex hil a rate	(egz hīl' a rāt),
fes tiv' i ty,	fae sim' i le,	fas tid' i ous,	fe lic' i ty,
ha bit' u āte,	ģen til' i ty,	ģes tie' u-lāte,	ha bil' i ment,
in cip' i ent,	hos til' i ty,	hu mil' i ty,	im priš' on men,
in im' ie al,	in dig' e nous,	in dig' ni ty,	in fin' i ty,
in quīš' i tive,	in iq' ui ty,	in i ti ate	(in išh' i āt),
in vid' i ous,	in sid' i ous,	in sin' u āte,	in tim' i dāte,
ju rid' ie al,	in vig' o rāte,	in vin' ci ble,	i tin' er ant,
me dic' i nal,	le ģit' i mate,	mag nif' i cent,	ma lig' ni ty,
mu nif' i cent,	mel lif' lu ous,	me rid' i an,	mu nic' i pal,
	na tiv' i ty,	no bil' i ty,	

4.

ob liv' i on,	Ob liq ui ty	(ob lik' wī tī),	ob lit' er āte,
par tic' i pāte,	om nip' o tent,	o riġ' i nal,	o riġ' i nāte,
po lit' ie al,	per cip' i ent,	per fid' i ous,	per spie' u ous
pre die' a ment,	pon tif' i eal,	pre cip' i tāte	pre cip' i tous
ra pid' i ty,	pro mis' eu ous,	prox im' i ty,	pub lic' i ty
re frig' er āte,	re cip' ro eal,	re cip' ro eāte,	re cip' i ent
rus tic' i ty,	re sid' u al,	re trib' u tive,	rī die' u lous
sim plic' i ty,	seur ril' i ty,	sig nif' i eance,	sī mil' i tūde
sta tist' ie al,	so lil' o quy,	so phist' ie al,	sta bil' i ty
u til' i ty,	ste ril' i ty,	sub lim' i ty,	tran quil' li ty
vī cīs' si tūde,	ven tril' o quišm,	ven tril' o quist,	vī cīn' i ty,
pre lim' i na ry.	vo cif' er ous :	e pis' to la ry,	o bit' u a ry,

5.

def' i nī' tion.	Ben' e dīe' tion,	eal' o rīf' ie,	con' tra dīe' tion,
	dem' o lī' tion,	ex hi bi tion	(ėks' hī bīsh' un),

hyp' o erit' ie, in' ter die' tion, in ter mis sion (in' tēr mīsh' un)
 ju' ris die' tion, mal' e die' tion, ree'og ni'tion, rem' i nis' cence,
 sci' en tif' ie, su' dor if' ie, su per fi cial (su' pēr fīsh' al),

6. Cōn'san guīn' i ty, erēd' i bīl' i ty, dū' ra bīl' i ty,
 ē' lēe trīç' i ty, ē' qua nim' i ty, er' y sip' e las, ig' no min' i ous,
 in' di vid' u al, mag' na nim' i ty, mul' ti plic' i ty, o' dor if' er ous,
 per' pen die' u lar, u' na nim' i ty, val' e die' to ry : æ count' a bīl' i ty
 ġen' er al is' si mo, pu' sil la nim' i ty, sar' sa pa ril' lā.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

7. Dȳs' en ter y : dis sȳl' la ble, em pȳr' e al,
 po lȳg' a my, tris yl' la ble : an' a lyt' ie, met' a phȳs' ics.
 mon' o syl' la ble, pan' e ġyr' ie, hi' e ro ġlyph' ie.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THERE are many figurative expressions in that interesting miscellany. That literary dignitary has great difficulty in conquering his dilatory habits. That intimacy with vice leads to ignominy is not disputable. Notice the lineaments of that irritable man's face. That miserable man is in a pitiable condition. The military chief encouraged literature. The province was tributary to Rome.

2. Though the consistory commiserate the prisoner's sad condition, they pronounce his ambiguous certificate not admissible. His benignity, civility, and ability render the chief conspicuous among the belligerents. Note the affinity of those articulate sounds. Observe his agility, or activity. Range your artillery on that gentle acclivity, and summon the city to capitulate. Crocodiles are amphibious and carnivorous animals. The centrifugal and centripetal forces are called central forces. Convivial habits increase his avidity or greediness. The cupidity of the prince, which was tempted by property contiguous to his estate, led him to become a conspicuous member of the conspiracy.

3. Though the imprisonment increase his debility and habituate him to indignities, the municipal officers will find him invincible. If you deliberate, and learn to discriminate, you can form many derivative words. The delirious youth ran down the declivity. If fever produce delirium, I will excuse his delinquency. Did that itinerant equivocate, or use duplicity? A lady at the festivity was fastidious, or over-nice. He has such facility in the use of the pen, that he can make a facsimile, or exact copy, of that epitome. To gesticulate in

the street is not a mark of gentility. During the incipient stage of hostility, the insidious or deceitful king tried to insinuate himself into the good graces of the nobility. Those indigenous or native plants have medicinal properties. Her mellifluous or sweetly-flowing voice, and her humility, disarmed their malignity. My munificent patron has a magnificent palace.

4. He who originates worlds must be omnipotent. That perfidious political act proves his moral obliquity. The prolixity of his remarks renders them less perspicuous. He ran down the precipitous cliff with great rapidity. His rusticity and simplicity placed him in a ridiculous predicament. The ventriloquist's vociferous argument was sophistical.

5-6. After the benediction was pronounced, he distributed the odoriferous flowers. The unseen heating rays of the sun are called calorific rays. During intermission, he said the tales we heard at the exhibition involved contradiction. His malediction, or evil speaking, and his hypocritic acts disturbed my equanimity. That superficial man can not give a correct definition of electricity. The generalissimo, or chief commander, will punish pusillanimity, or cowardice. Will sarsaparilla cure erysipelas?

7. Dysentery is a painful disease. Spell a monosyllable, a dissyllable, and a trisyllable. The science of mind is called metaphysics. A panegyric is a speech in praise of some distinguished person, action, or virtue.

POLYSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1.	Ap prō' pri āte,	cen sō' ri ous,	eol lō' qui al,
eom mo' di ous,	eon sōl' a ble,	eon trōl' la ble,	eor po' re al,
de mo' ni æ,	de plor' a ble,	dī plo' ma cy,	em po' ri um,
en co' mi um,	er ro' ne ous,	eu lo' gi um,	eu pho' ni ous,
fe lo' ni ous,	har mo' ni ous,	his to' ri an,	mag nō' lī ā,
me lo' di ous,	me mo' ri al,	no to' ri ous,	op pro' bri um,
re stor' a ble,	re stor' a tive,	ux o' ri ous,	vie to' ri ous :
vir' tu o' so :	ed' i to' ri al,	mer' i to' ri ous,	ōr' a tō' ri o,
par' si mo' ni ous,	tes' ti mo' ni al.		

Dictation Exercises.

WERE those colloquial remarks appropriate? The music of that oratorio is euphonious. That editorial eulogium, or encomium, was not written by a censorious critic. That historian

understands diplomacy. The virtuoso took a restorative for his hoarseness. That victorious troop is not controllable. I have a commodious house in that emporium. That felonious act cast opprobrium upon his name. That harmonious family have melodious voices. The parsimonious man wrote a testimonial for his meritorious servant.

POLYSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1.	Cõm' men ta ry, eõm' mis sa ry, eõm' pa ra ble,
eõn' tro ver sy,	eon' tu ma cy, eon' tũ mē ly, eor' ol la ry,
hon' or a ble,	hon' or a ry, hos' pi ta ble, mon' ās tēr y,
ob' du ra cy,	ob' sti na cy, oe' eu pān cy, or' a to ry,
prom' is so ry,	prom' on to ry, sol' i ta ry, tol' er a ble,
vol' un ta ry :	ob' li ga to ry : ab dom' i nal, a bom' in āte,
ae eom' mo dāte,	al lop' a fhy, a nom' a ly, a non' y mous,
a poe' ry phá,	a pol' o gy, a pos' ta sy, a pos' tro phe,
as trol' o gy,	as tron' o my, a troç' i ty, au thõr' i ty,
au tom' a ton,	ba rom' e ter, bī og' ra phy, ehī rog' ra phy,
ehro nol' o gy,	ehro nom' e ter, eom mod' i ty, eom poş' i tor,
eon eom' i tant,	eon glom' er ate, eon sol' i dāte, eor rob' o rāte,
eoş mop' o lite.	

2.	De mõe' ra cy, de mõn' stra ble, de mõn' stra tive,
de nõm' i nāte,	do spond' en cy, dox ol' o gy, e eon' o mize,
e eon' o my,	e mol' u ment, ex poş' i tor, ex post' u lāte,
fe roc' i ty,	ge og' ra phy, ge ol' o gy, ge om' e try,
hy drop' a fhy,	hy poe' ri sy, hy pot' e nūse, i dol' a try,
in oe' u lāte,	in tox' i eāte, lī fhog' ra phy, ma hog' a ny,
ma jõr' i ty,	me trop' o lis, mi nor' i ty, mo nop' o lize,
mo nop' o ly,	mo not' o ny, mÿ thol' o gy, or fhog' ra phy,
phe nom' e nā,	phe nom' e non, phī lōl' o gy, phī lōs' o phy,
pre dom' i nance,	pre pon' der āte, pre rog' a tive, prī òr' i ty,
re spon' si ble,	rhi noc' e ros, ste nog' ra phy, syn on' y mous,
the oe' ra cy,	the od' o lite, the ol' o gy, ther mom' e ter,
to pog' ra phy,	ve loc' i ty, ver bos' i ty, zo ol' o gy,

3.	Con sōl' a to ry, de rōg' a to ry, in eõr' ri gi ble,
re pōş' i to ry :	āl' le gor' ie, āp' os tōl' ie, āp' os trōph' ie,
eõr' re spond' ence,	ē' eo nõm' ie, ē' qui noe' tial, hor' i zõn' tal,
pār' e gōr' ie,	phīl' o sōph' ie : an' a tom' ie al, an' i mos' i ty,

ar' is toe' ra cy, eat' e gor' ie al, eu' ri os' i ty, deu'ter on'o my,
 et' y mol' o gy, gen' er os' i ty, hip' po pot' a mus, ho' me op' a fhy,
 hyp' o ehon'dri ae, in'ter rog' a tive, lex' i eog' rap her, me' di oe' ri ty,
 pe' ri od' ie al, phys' i og' no my, phys' i ol' o gy. reç' i proc' i ty,
 trig' o nom' e try : me' te or ol' o gy.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THAT commentary explains the difficult passages in the apocrypha. The hospitable commissary can accommodate the men with grain during their occupancy of the monastery. His contumacy, or obstinacy, during the controversy, caused his opponent to abominate him. He leads a solitary life on that promontory. If you corroborate my statement, that anonymous writer will make a voluntary apology. Did not my position make it obligatory, I would not bear his contumely, or insolence. The compositor received an abdominal wound. The cosmopolite studied astronomy, biography, and chronology. Reproach is a concomitant, or companion, of apostasy.

2. Is it demonstrable that democracy is the best form of government? The majority favor economy. He studied geögraphy, geölogy, geömetry, philology, philosophy, zoölogy, mythology, and theölogy. Do you denominate that a demonstrative argument? That firm will monopolize all the mahogany in the metropolis. Knowing the predominance of verbosity in his style, you alone will be responsible if you give him priority in the debate.

3. It is consolatory to learn that the correspondence contains nothing derogatory to her character. Have the aristocracy more than a mediocrity of talent? A grärary is a depository for corn. That incorrigible drunkard has a hypochondriac complaint. Do you practice allopathy, hydropathy, or homeopathy? The hippopotamus awakened our curiosity. Deuteronomy means the second law. That interrogative sentence requires a categorical answer. The lexicographer understands etymology, physiognomy, physiology, and trigonometry. Meteörology treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

POLYSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1.	Cū' li na ry,	jū' di eā tūre,	lū' mi na ry,
uū' ga to ry,	nu' mer a ble,	nu' mer a ry	su' per a ble:
ae eu' mu late,	ad ju' di eāte,	al lu' vi al,	an nu' i ty,

eom mu' ni eāte,	eom mu' ni ty,	eon nu' bi al,	ere du' li ty,
de du' çi ble,	dī lu' vi al,	ef flu' vi um,	en thu' ŝi așm,
en thu' ŝi ast,	ex u' ber ant,	fa tu' i ty,	for tu' i tous,
fu tu' ri ty,	gar ru' li ty,	gra tu' i ty,	il lu' mi nāte,
il lu' so ry,	im mu' ni ty,	im pu' ni ty,	in fu' ri āte,
in ju' ri ous,	in tu' i tive,	in du' bi ta ble,	lu gu' bri ous,
lux u ri ance	(lugz ū' rī ans),	ma tu' ri ty,	mer eu' ri al,
mi nu ti a	(mī nū' shī ā),	ob seu' ri ty,	pe nu' ri ous,
pro tu' ber ance,	re du' çi ble,	re mu' ner āte,	re pu' di āte,
sa lu' bri ous,	sa lu' bri ty,	se eu' ri ty,	sul phu' re ous,
va eu' i ty,	vo lu' mi nous.		

2.	Co' ad jū' tor,	eon' sti tū' tion,	đim' i nū' tion,
el' o eū' tion,	ev' o lu' tion,	in' sti tu' tion,	reș' o lu' tion,
res' ti tu' tion,	rev' o lu' tion ;	am' bi gu' i ty,	as' si du' i ty,
eon' ti gu' i ty,	eon' ti nu' i ty,	in' ģe nu' i ty,	op' por tu' ni ty:
per' pe tu' i ty,	per' spi eu' i ty,	su' per flu' i ty.	

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE cook wants culinary hērbs. The legislature will pronounce that injurious act nugatory. Though these evils accumulate, they are superable. Such facts are deducible. He will adjudicate your claim and grant an annuity. That alluvial soil yields exuberant crops. The effluvium of the rose is pleasant. Our meeting was for tuitous, or unexpected. Do you expect a gratuity from that penurious man? His garrulity did not awaken enthusiasm. If I repudiate my debts, I will remunerate you. Intuitive evidence is indubitable. The salubrity of the climate, the immunities of the clergy, and the security insured by just laws, led the clergyman to emigrate. Read that voluminous work. Gōd ōnly can fill every vacuity of the soul.

2. My coadjutor, or assistant, embraced the first opportunity to make restitution. There is more ambiguity than perspicuity in those resolutions. His ingenuity enabled him to avoid a superfluity of words. His assiduity, or close application, has enabled him to acquire a thōrough knowledge of elocution. That constitution will prevent revolutions, and insure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

POLYSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1.	Pūl' mo na ry,	sūmpt' u a ry,	vūl' ner a ble :
a dūl' ter āte,	an nun ci ate	(an nūn' shī āt),	ea lum' ni āte,

eom bus' ti ble, eom pul' so ry, eor rupt' i ble, de struet' i ble,
 il lus' tri ous, in eum' ben cy, in dus' tri ous, pro fund' i ty,
 re sus' ci tâte, vo lupt' u ous : äg' ri eult' ure, hôr' ti eült' ure :
 drôm' e da ry : ef frônt' e ry.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HIS voluptuous life rendered him vulnerable to pulmonary at-
 tacks. During his incumbency, the president favored sumpt-
 uary laws. That matter, though combustible, is not destructible.
 The body is corruptible. Did that industrious man resuscitate your
 drowned friend? You calumniate those men, if you say they adul-
 terate food. He had the effrontery to claim my dromedary, or Ara-
 bian camel.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

ACCENT IN CERTAIN WORDS.

[Dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the accent
 on the *first* syllable; and when used as verbs, on the *second*. A few
 dissyllables, which are at once nouns and adjectives, are distin-
 guished by accenting the nouns on the *first* syllable and the adjectives
 on the *last*.]

1. Ab' sent, ab sënt' : äb' straet, ab sträet':
 äe' cent, ae cënt': äf' fix, af fïx': äug' ment,
 aug mënt': au' gust, au güst': cëm' ent, ce mënt':
 eöl' league, eol lëague': eöl' leet, eol lëet', eöm' paet,
 eom päet': eöm' pound, eom pound': eön' cert, eon cërt'.

2. Cön' erete, eon erēte': eön' duet, eon düet':
 eön' fine, eon fīne': eon' flïet, eon flïet': eön' sërve,
 eon sërve': eön' test, eon tëst': eön' träet, eon träet':
 eön' träst, eon träst': eön' vërse, eon vërse': eön' vert,
 eon vërt': eön' viet, eon vïet': eön' voy, eon vöy'.

3. Dës' ert, de şert': dës' eant, des eănt':
 dī' gëst, dï gëst': ës' eört, es cört': ës' say,

es sây', ĕx' port, ex pōrt': ĕx' traet, ex trāet':
 fēr' ment, fer mēnt': frē' quent, fre quēnt': gāl' lant,
 gal lānt': ĩm' port, im pōrt': ĩm' press, im prēss':
 ĩn' cense': in cēse': ĩn' erease, in erēase': ĩn' stinct,
 in stīnt': ĩn' sult, in sūlt': ĩn' ter diet, in ter dīet'.

4. Min ute (mĭn' it), mĭ nūte': ōb' jeet,
 ob jēet': pēr' fume, per fūme': prē' fix, pre fix':
 prēm' ise, pre mīse': prēs' ent, pre šent': prōd' uce,
 pro dūce': prōg' ress, pro grēss': prōj' eet, pro jēet':
 prō' test, pro tēst'.

5. Rēb' el, re bēl': rēe' ord, re eōrd':
 rēf' use, re fūse': rē' tail, re tāil': sūb' jeet,
 sub jēet': sūr' nāme, sur nāme': sūr' vey, sur vey':
 tōr' ment, tor mēnt': trāns' fer, trans fēr': trāns' port,
 trans pōrt': ūp' start, up stārt'.

Dictation Exercises.

WHY does your *ab'sent* friend *absent* himself? Did he *abstract* an *abstract* of your speech from the desk? Note the mark of *accent*, and *accent* the right syllable. *Affix* an *affix* to that word. Secure an *augment* to the army. Rain *augments* the stream. In *Aug'ust*, the *august'* writer entered into a *com'pact* to prepare a *com'pact'* discourse. Buy some *cem'ent*, and *cement* the glass. If we *colleague*, my *colleague* will do the speaking. Read the *collect*. *Collect* the taxes. *Compound* the drugs. Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. Attend the *concert*. *Concert* measures.

2. Gold is a porous *concrete*. Blood *concretes* in a bowl. His *conduct* was good. *Conduct* your affairs with prudence. The army will not pass the *confines* of the state. *Confine* the criminal. The *conflict* was bloody. The laws *conflict*. The *conserve* is good. *Conserve* the fruit. The *contest* was perilous. *Contest* the claim. The *contract* is void. Moisture *contracts* a rope. Observe the *contrast* between a well-bred man and a clown. The shrub *contrasts* finely with the oak. *Converse* with each other. Hold *converse* with nature. *Convert* ice into water. The *convert* is zealous. *Convict* the *convict* of his error. The *convoy* will *convoy* the fleet.

3. *Desert* us not in the *desert*. The bird sung her *descant*. People *descant* on your acts. Read the *digest*. *Digest* your reply. The *escort* will *escort* the king. Did he *essay* to write an *essay*? They will *export* our *exports*. Read an *extract*. *Extract* a tooth. Beer will *ferment*, if you put a *ferment* into it. He made *frequent* visits to the fort. He *frequents* dram-shops. The *gallant* youth will *gal-lant* the lady. Do you understand the *import* of his words? We *import* teas. *Impruss* that fact on his mind. The age bears his *impress*. Earnest prayer is an *incense* that can never *incense* Deity. My *increase* is taken to *increase* your wealth. *Instinct*, not reason, rendered the herd *instinct* with spirit. His *insult* did not move me. Do not *insult* my friend. That *interdict* is just. Our laws should *interdict* the sale of rum.

4. Within a *minute*, I will find a *minute* piece of gold. If you remove that *object*, I will not *object* to the place. *Perfume* the room with rich *perfume*. *Prefix* a *prefix* to that word. One *premise* is false. I *premise* these remarks that you may know why I *present* this subject on the *present* occasion. The farmer will *produce* *produce* enough for his family. If that *project* fail, he will *project* another. The ships *progress*. He is commended for his *progress* in learning. He *protests* against your vote. The *protest* of the minority was not respected.

5. Why did that *rebel rebel*? *Record* the name. The *records* are lost. Did he *refuse* to accept the *refuse* papers? *Retail* the goods I bought at *retail*. That *subject* of discussion would *subject* you to annoy-ance. If he desire a *surname*, I will *surname* him Simple. He took a *survey* of the harbor. *Survey* the land. Avoid the place of *torment*. *Torment* me not. *Transfer* your right to the land. Is the *transfer* legal? *Transport* that upstart in the first *transport* that sails.

NAMES OF PERSONS.

I. MALES.

1.	Aa ron	(âr' un),	A' bel,	A bî' el,
A bî' jah,	Ab' ner,	A' bra ham,	Ad' am,	A dôl' phus,
Al' an,	Al' bert,	Al'ex ăn'der,	Al' fred,	Al' ger non,
Al' mon,	A lôn' zo,	Al' phe us,	Al' vin,	Am' a sâ,
Am' brose,	A' mos,	An' drew,	An' tho ny,	A pol' los,
Ar' chi bald,	Ar' nold,	Ar' te mas,	Ar' thur,	A' sâ,
A' saph,	Ash' er,	Au' brey,	Au gûs' tus,	Aus' tin.
2.	Bald' win,	Bâr' na bas,	Băş' il,	Bên' e dret,

Běn' ja min,	Ben ǝ' nī,	Be rī' ah,	Bēr' nārd,	Bēr' tram,
Be thū' el,	Cæ' şar,	Că' leb,	Căl' vin,	Cē' çil,
Cē' phas,	Chārleş,	Chrī's'to pher,	Clār' ence,	Claude,
Clēm' ent,	Cön' rad,	Cön' stant,	Cön'stan tine,	Cor nē' li us,
Cris' pin,	Cũfh' bert,	Cȳr' il,	Cȳ' rus,	Dan,
Dăn' i el,	Da rī' us,	Dă' vid,	Děn' nis,	Dēr' rick,
Dex' ter,	Dön' ald,	Dun' ean,		

3.	Eb' en ē' zer,	Ed' gar,	Ed' mund,	Ed' ward,
Ed' win,	Eg' bert,	E' le ā' zar,	E' li,	E li' ab,
E li' as,	E li' hu,	E li' jah,	E li' pha let,	E li' shā,
El' mer,	Em' e ry,	E' noe <i>h</i> ,	E' nos,	E' phra im,
E răs' tus,	Er' nest,	E than,	Eū' ġēne,	Eūs' tace,
E zē' ki el,	Ez' rà,			

4.	Fē' lix,	Fēr' di nand,	Fer năn' do,	Fēs' tus,
Frăn' çis,	Frănk,	Frănk' lin,	Frēd' er ie,	Geôrge,
Ğid' e on,	Ğil' bert,	Ğiles,	(jilz),	Ğöd' frey,
Ğöd' win,	Grēg' o ry,	Gus tā' vus,	Guȳ,	Hăn' ni bal,
Hăr' old,	Hěn' ry,	Hēr' bert,	Hēr' man,	Hěz' e kī' ah,
Hī' ram,	Hǝ' mer,	Hǝr' ace,	Ho ra tio	(hō rā' shī ō),
Ho şē' â,	Hū' bert,	Hūgh,	Hū' go,	Hūmph' rey.

5.	Ieh' a bod,	I' rà,	I' şăae,	I sa iah
(i zā' yà),	Iş' ra el,	Iv an	(iv' an),	Jā' bez,
Jā' eob,	Jā' i rus,	Jāmeş,	Jā' red,	Jā' son,
Jās' per,	Jā' van,	Jēd' e dī' ah,	Jēr e mī' ah,	Jēr' e my,
Jer ōme',	Jēs' se,	Jōb,	Jō' el,	Jōhn,
Jō' nah,	Jō' nas,	Jōn' a than,	Jō' şeph,	Jōsh' u â,
Jo sī' ah,	Jō' than,	Jū' dah,	Jū' lī an,	Jū' lī ūs,
Jūs' tin,	Jūs' tus.			

6.	Lā' ban,	Lăn' çe lot,	Lăm' bert,	Lăw' rence,
Lăz' a rus,	Le ăn' der,	Lēm' u el,	Lēon' ard,	Le ǝn' i das,
Lē' vi,	Lew is	(lq' is),	Lī' o nel,	Lo rēn' zo,
Lū' bin,	Lu ci us	(lū' shī us),	Lūke,	Lū' ther,
Mār' eus,	Märk,	Mär' ma dūke,	Mat thew	(măfh' thu),
Mat thi as	(măfh' thī' as),	Ma <u>u</u> ' rice,	Mär' tin,	Mēr' e dīth,
Mī' eah,	Mī' eha el,	Mō' şeq.		

7.	Nā' hum,	Na pǝ' le on,	Nā' than,	Na than' i el
Nē'hē mī' ah,	Nīe <i>h</i> ' o las,	Nō' ah	Nōr' man,	O' ba dī' ah,

Ô' bed,	Oe tã' vî ùs,	Ol' i ver,	Or lãn' do,	Os' ear,
O zĩ' as,	Păt' rick,	Paul,	Pē' leg,	Pē' ter,
Phĩ lãn' der,	Phĩ lē' mon,	Phil' ip,	Phĩn' e as,	Pĩ' us,
Ptōl' e my,	Rălph,	Rãn' dal,	Răph' a el,	Răy' mond,
Rēg' i nald,	Reu ben,	(rō' bẽn).	Rĩch' ard,	Rōb' ert,
Rōd' er ie,	Rō' dolph,	Rōg' er,	Rō' land,	Ru' dolph,
Ru' fus,	Ru' pert.			

8.	Săl' mon,	Săm' son,	Săm' u el,	Saul,
Sē' bā,	Se bās' tian,	Se rē' nus,	Sēth,	Sĩg' is mund,
Sĩ' las,	Sĩl vā' nus,	Sil vēs' ter,	Sĩm' e on,	Sĩ' mon,
Sōl' o mon,	Ste phen	(stē' vn),	Sỹd' ney,	Thăd' de us,
Thē' o dore,	The ōph'il us,	Thē' ron,	Thōm' as,	Tĩm' o thy,
Tĩ' tus,	Ur ban,	(ēr' bãn),	U rĩ' ah,	Văl' en tĩne,
Vĩn' cent,	Vĩv' i an,	Wal' ter,	Will' iam,	Win' fred,
Zăb' di el,	Zăe e hē' us,	Zăeh' a rĩ' ah,	Zăeh' a ry,	Zē' nas.

II. FEMALES.

1.	Ab' i gail,	A' dā,	Ad' a lĩne,	Ad' e lā,
A dē' li ā,	Ag' a thā,	Ag' nēs,	Al bē' tã,	Al' ex ăn'drã,
Al' içe,	Al mĩ' rã,	A măn' dã,	A mē' li ā,	A' my,
An' a bel,	Angēl' i eã,	An' ge lĩ' nã,	Ann,	An' nã,
Anne,	Ar' a bēl' lã,	Au gũs' tã,	Au rō' rã,	Bār' ba rã,
Bē' a trĩce,	Be lĩn' dã,	Bēr' thã,	Bēt' sey,	Blanche
(blãnsħ),	Břĩdēg' et.			

2.	Căr' o lĩne,	Căth' a rĩne,	Ce lēs' tĩne,	Cē' li ā,
Chăr' i ty,	Char lotte	(shār' lot),	Chlō' ē,	Chris ti na
(krĩs tē' nã),	Cĩç' e ly,	Clăr' ā,	Cla rĩs' sã,	Clem en ti na
(klēm' ěn tē' nã),	Cōn' stance,	Cō' rã,	Cōr dē' li ā,	Cōr nē' li ā,
Cỹn' thi ā,	Dēb' o rah,	Dē' li ā,	Dō' rã,	Dōr' eas,
Do rĩn' dã,	Dōr' o thē' ā,	Drũ sũl' lã,	E' dĩth,	El' e a nor,
El' i nor,	E lĩ' zã,	E lĩz' a beth,	El' lã,	El' len,
El vĩ' rã,	Em' e lĩne,	Em' i ly,	Em' mã,	Es' ther,
Eũ gē' nĩ ā,	Eũ gē' nĩe,	Eũ' nĩce,	Eũ phē' mĩ ā,	E' vã,
E van' ge lĩne,	Eve,	Ev' e lĩ' nã,	Ev' e lĩne.	

3.	Făĩth,	Făn' nỹ,	Flō' rã,	Frăn' çeş,
'Frēd' er i' eã,	Ger al dine	(jēr' al dĩn),	Ger trude	(gēr' trød),
Grăce,	Hăn' năh.	Hăr' xi et,	Hēl' en.	Hěn' ri ět' tã,

Hēs' ter,	Hi lā' ri à,	Ho nō' rà,	Hōpe,	Hūl' dah,
I' dā,	I' nez,	I rē' ne,	Iş' a bel,	Jāne,
Ja nēt',	Jo seph ine	(jō' zef in),	Jū' dīfh,	Jū' lī à,
Lāu' rà,	La vīn' i à,	Lē o nō' rà,	Le ti ti a	(le tīsh' i à),
Līl' i an,	Līl' ly,	Lo rīn' dā,	Lou is a	(lō ē' zā),
Lu cīn' dā,	Lu cre ti a	(lu krē'shī à),	Lū' cy,	Lūd' i à.

4.	Mā' bel,	Mād' e line,	Mār' ga ret,	Ma rī' à,
Mār' i on,	Mā' ry,	Mār' thā,	Ma tīl' dā,	Maud,
Mēl' i cent,	Me lis' sà,	Mēr' cy,	Mil' dred,	Mīn' nā,
Mi rān' dā,	Nān' cy,	Nō' rà,	Ol' ive,	O phē' lī à,
Pa tience	(pā' shēns),	Pau line	(pā lēn'),	Phē' be,
Pōl' ly,	Pris cīl' lā,	Pru dence	(prō' dēns),	Rā' chel,
Re bēc' eà,	Rhō' dā,	Ro' şà,	Rūfh,	Sāl' ly,
Sā' rah,	Sīb' yl,	So phī' à,	Stēl' lā,	Su' şan,
Vie tō' ri à,	Vī' o lā,	Vīv' i an,	Wīn' i frēd,	Ze nō' bi à.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

MONOSYLLABLES *ENDING IN F, L, OR S*, immediately preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, staff, mill, brass.

EXCEPTIONS.—As, clef, gas, has, his, if, is, of, pus, this, thus, us, was, yes.

2. *MONOSYLLABLES NOT THUS ENDING IN F, L, OR S*, do not double the final consonant; as, God, sun.

EXCEPTIONS.—Add, burr, butt, buzz, ebb, egg, err, fizz, fuzz, inn, odd.

3. *MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED FINAL SYLLABLES* ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before an added syllable commencing with a vowel; as, rob, robber; commit, committee.

EXCEPTIONS.—When the derivative retains not the accent of the root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as, prefer', pref' erence. X, z, and k are never doubled in English words. Words derived from *gas* (except gassing and gassy) have only one s; as, gas, gas'es

4. *A FINAL CONSONANT* not preceded by a single vowel, or in an unaccented syllable, remains single before an added syllable ; as, ail, ailing ; peril, perilous.

5. *MONOSYLLABLES AND ENGLISH VERBS* end not with *c*, but with *ck* ; as, rock, attack : but words of more than one syllable ending in *ic* or *iuc*, once ending in *k*, and words derived from the learned languages, use only *c* ; as, music, maniac.

EXCEPTIONS.—Arc, lac, marc, orc, ploc, talc, zinc, derrick.

6. *WORDS ENDING WITH A DOUBLE LETTER*, preserve it double in all words formed from them, unless a syllable affixed begins with the same letter ; as, see, foresee ; skill, skillful.

7. *WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE THAT END IN L*, except those formed from monosyllables ending in *ll*, terminate with a single *l* ; as, excel, control.

8. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN SILENT E*, omit it before an added syllable beginning with a vowel ; as, remove, removal.

EXCEPTIONS.—Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, retain the *e* before *able* or *ous* ; as, trace, traceable ; outrage, outrageous. The *e* is retained in verbs ending in *ee* and *oe* : as, see, seeing ; shoe, shoeing. Singe, swinge, and tinge retain the *e* when followed by *ing* ; as, singe, singeing.

9. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN SILENT E*, usually retain it before an additional syllable beginning with a consonant as, change, changeful.

EXCEPTIONS.—Awful, argument, abridgment, acknowledgment duly, judgment, truly, wholly.

10. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN Y, PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT*, change the *y* into *i* before any termination but *'s*, or one commencing with *i* ; as, merry, merrier ; pity, pitiless.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Y* is retained in words derived from *dry* and *shy* ; as, dryly, shyness.

11. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN Y, PRECEDED BY A VOWEL*, do not change *y* into *i* before additional termina-

tions; as, day, days; joy, joyful. When *ing* is added to words ending in *y*, the *y* is retained; as, defy, defying.

EXCEPTIONS.—Daily, laid, lain, paid, said, saith.

12. *COMPOUND WORDS USUALLY RETAIN* the spelling of the simple words which compose them; as, horse-man, shell-fish.

EXCEPTIONS.—In permanent compounds, or in derivative words of which they are not the *roots*, the words *full* and *all* drop one *l*; as, handful, fulfill, always, withal: in temporary compounds they retain both; as, full-eyed, chock-full, all-wise, save-all. When used as a prefix, *miss* drops one *s*; as, misspell. In the names of days, the word *mass* drops one *s*; as, Christmas. Pastime drops an *s*. Shepherd, wherever, and whosever, drop an *e*; and wherefore and therefore assume one.

Require pupils to give reasons, in accordance with the rules and exceptions, for the manner in which the words are spelled in the following

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HIS stiff staff-and the muff are at the mill, and I will get them as I pass. This class is full. Burn the gas. If you hiss, puss will run off. My son ate an egg in the inn. If he add the numbers, he will not err. That odd lad has fuzz on his coat.

2. A robber robbed the foppish squatter. It is his preference that you commit the business to a committee. After his acquittal, the swimmer owned that he committed the crime. I visited the toiling mechanic. The violist made a perilous descent. Equalize the labor.

3. I found some zinc on the wreck. He broke the rack on a rock. The maniac will attack you. The public like music. The wooer passed many blissful moments. The pasture is nilly, and almost grassless. He acted oddly, and spoke gruffly. My agreeable friend noticed your recklessness and embarrassment.

4. I foretell, if you recall him, that he will misspell the word. I foresee, if you do not repass that house, that he will forestall your purchase, and undersell you. The consul says that the leader of that cabal' is a rebel. I will control the damsel until you arrange the contract. That logical argument will dispel her fear, and render her mind tranquil.

5. Though the conduct of that admirable and adorable girl be blamable, I do not deem it advisable to censure her. The scene is imaginable, describable, and com'parable. The question is debatable, and the decision reversible. The fire is singeing that valuable dress

That agreeable and peaceable smith, while shoeing a manageable and serviceable horse, was eying a woman dyeing yarn.

6. The life of that nameless man was peaceful. That careless and graceless girl acted rudely. What incitement, or encouragement, has he to submit tamely to her management? That lad's idleness and rudeness are wholly chargeable to his parents. Your acknowledgment was duly received. An abridgment of his argument will enable you to form a correct judgment. To me, the approach of death is truly awful.

7. His pitiful ambition happily provoked her merriment. Her giddiness and merciless conduct luckily justify my course. Her shyness and the dryness of his remark verified the report. Her betrayer delayed his return. His boyish freaks destroyed my enjoyment. What he said, when verifying the statement, was edifying. He paid his debts daily. While occupying my house, he is multiplying my troubles.

8. The horseman found the snow knee-deep. The innkeeper will buy shell-fish. I found six handfuls of plums under the plum-tree. Always fulfill the laws of the all-wise Lawgiver. Do not misspell the following words: Christmas, pastime, shepherd, wherever, whosoever, wherefore, therefore, derrick, havoc, gassing, gaseous, gasify.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

DEFINITIONS.

A PREFIX is a word, or part of a word, placed before another to form with it a new word. It usually changes or increases the meaning of a word before which it is placed, as UN, *not*, in *unholy*, which means *not* holy; though it is sometimes used to make a word more *euphonious*, or agreeable in sound, without changing the meaning; as UN in *unloose*—loose and unloose meaning the same thing.

2. *A SUFFIX* is a word, or part of a word, placed after another to form with it a new word. It usually modifies the meaning of the word after which it is placed, though it is sometimes used merely to lengthen a word, or for the sake of *euphony*.

3. *PUPILS WILL BE REQUIRED* to thoroughly master the following prefixes and suffixes, the teacher carefully explaining *how* they modify or alter the meaning of the words here given. Short lessons should be assigned; and pupils should change, for each recitation, a given number of primitive words, taken from preceding lists, into derivatives, introducing them into sentences in such a manner as to illustrate their meaning and use. They should also spell orally the primitives and derivatives, giving the original meanings and the modifications.

SAXON PREFIXES.

A means *at, in, or on*; as, *afar, at* a far or great distance; *abed, in* bed; *ashore, on* the shore.

BE, *to make, before*; as, *bedim, to make* dim; *bespeak, to* speak (for) *before*.

EN or **EM**, *in, into, on*; also, *to make*; as, *encamp, to* form *into* a camp; *enroll, to* place *on* a roll; *enable, to* make able. **EM** is another form of **EN**; as, *embrace*.

FOR, *not*; as, *forbid, to* bid *not* to do.

FORE, *before*; as, *foretell, to* tell at a time *before*.

IM, IN, *to make*; as, *imbitter, to* make bitter; *insure, to* make sure.

MIS, *bad, defective, wrong*; as, *misconduct, bad* or *defective* conduct; *miscall, to* call by a *wrong* name.

OUT, *beyond, more, out*; as, *outlive, to* live *beyond* another's time; *outbid, to* bid *more* than another; *outspread, to* spread *out, or* open.

OVER, *above, beyond*; as, *overcharge, to* charge or fill *above* the proper quantity; *overreach, to* reach *beyond*.

UN, *not, to loose, to undo*; as, *unlucky, not* lucky; *unhand, to* loose from the hand.

UP, *upward*; as, *upheave, to* throw *upward*.

WITH, *against, from*; as, *withstand, to* stand *against*; *withhold, to* hold *from*.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, AB, ABS, *away, from* ; as, *abstract*, to draw *away* ; *avert*, to turn *from*.

AD, *to* ; as, *advert*, to turn *to*. AD becomes AC, AG, AL, AP, etc., according as the word to which it is prefixed begins with *c, g, l*, etc.

ANTE, *before* ; as, *antedate*, to date *before*.

ANTI, *against* ; as, *antislavery*, *against* slavery.

CIRCUM, CIRCU, *about, round* ; as, *circumvolve*, to roll *round* ; *circuit*, going *about*.

CIS, *on this side* ; as, *cisalpine*, *on this side* of the Alps.

CON, *together, with* ; as, *conjoin*, to join *together* ; *conform*, to comply *with*. CON sometimes becomes CO, COG, COL, COM, and COR.

CONTRA, *against* ; as, *contradict*, to speak *against*. CONTRO and COUNTER are other forms of CONTRA ; as, *controvert*, to turn *against* ; *counteract*, to act *against*.

DE, *down, from* ; as, *depress*, to press *down* ; *deduce*, to draw *from*.

DI, DIF, DIS, *away, deprive of, asunder, not* ; as, *divert*, to turn *away* ; *disarm*, to *deprive of* arms ; *disjoin*, to part *asunder* ; *displease*, not to please.

E, EX, *out* ; as, *eject*, to cast *out* ; *expel*, to drive *out*. EC, EF, and EL are other forms of EX.

EXTRA, *beyond* ; as, *extraordinary*, *beyond* the ordinary.

IN, IG, IL, IM, IR, before verbs, signify, *in, into* ; but before adjectives, *not* ; as, *inhale*, to breathe *in* ; *immure*, to wall *in* ; *induce*, to lead *into* ; *incorrect*, not correct ; *illegal*, not legal.

INTER, *between* ; as, *intervene*, to come *between* ; *interpose*, to place *between*.

INTRO, *in, into* ; as, *introduce*, to lead *into*, to bring *in*.

JUXTA, *nigh to* ; as, *juxtaposition*, a position *nigh to* some thing.

OB, with its forms OC, OF, OP, means *against, in the way of* ; as, *obtrude*, to thrust *against* ; *oppose*, to place *against* ; *occur*, to come *in the way of*.

PER, *through* ; as, *pervade*, to go *through*.

POST, *after* ; as, *postscript*, written *after*.

PRE, PRÆ, *before* ; as, *prejudge*, to judge *before*.

PRETER, *beyond*, *past* ; as, *preternatural*, *beyond* what is natural.

PRO, *forth*, *forward*, *for* ; as, *produce*, bring *forth* ; *progress*, to go *forward* ; *pronoun*, *for* a noun.

RE, *again*, *back* ; as, *reload*, to load *again* ; *recede*, to go *back*.

RETRO, *backward* ; as, *retrograde*, going *backward*.

SE, *aside*, *apart* ; as, *seduce*, to lead *aside* or *astray* ; *seclude*, to confine *apart* from others.

SINE, *without* ; as, *sinecure*, *without* care.

SUB, SUBTER, *under* ; as, *subscribe*, to write *under* ; *subterfuge*, a flying *under*. SUB is changed to SUC, SUF, SUG, SUP, SUR, and SUS.

SUPER, *above*, *over* ; as, *supernatural*, *above* nature ; *superadd*, to add *over* and *above*.

TRANS, *across*, *beyond* ; as, *transport*, to carry *across* the sea ; *transatlantic*, *beyond* the Atlantic.

ULTRA, *beyond* ; as, *ultramarine*, *beyond* the sea.

GREEK PREFIXES.

A, AN, *without* ; as, *apathy*, *without* feeling ; *anarchy*, *without* government.

AMPHI, *both*, *on both sides* ; as, *amphibious*, living *both* on land and in water.

ANA, *again*, *through* ; as, *anabaptist*, one who baptizes *again* ; *anatomy*, a cutting *through*.

ANTI, *against*, *opposite to* ; as, *antichrist*, *against* Christ ; *antipodes*, having feet *opposite* ours—living on the other side of the earth.

APO, *from* ; as, *apostate*, one who has gone away *from* his religion.

AUTO, *self* ; as, *autograph*, written by one's *self*.

DIA, *through* ; as, *diameter*, a straight line passing *through* the centre of a circle.

- EN, EM, *in, on* ; as, *endemic, in* the people ; *emphasis*, a stress of voice *on* a particular word in a sentence.
- EPI, *upon* ; as *epitaph*, an inscription *upon* a tomb ; *epidemic*, a disease *upon* the people.
- HYPER, *beyond, over* ; as, *hyperbolical*, exaggerating or diminishing *beyond* the fact ; *hypercritical, overcritical*.
- HYPO, *under* ; as, *hypocrite*, one who keeps *under* or hides his true character.
- META, *beyond* ; as, *metaphor*, a word carried *beyond* its meaning.
- PARA, *against, like, by the side of* ; as, *paradox, against* common opinion ; *parody*, an ode *like* another ; *parallel, by the side of* another.
- PERI, *near to, round* ; as, *perihelion, near to* or *around* the sun ; *perimeter*, a line passing *round* a figure.
- SYN, SUN, SYL, SYM, *together, with* ; as, *synod*, a coming *together* ; *syllable*, letters pronounced *together* ; *sympathy*, feeling *with* or *for* another.

 SUFFIXES.

- ABLE, IBLE, BLE, ILE, *that may be* ; as, *readable, that may be read* ; *defensible, that may be defended*.
- ACEOUS, *consisting of, resembling* ; as, *herbaceous, consisting of herbs* ; *arenaceous, consisting of sand*.
- ACY, *being, state, office* ; as, *fallacy, any thing false, being false* ; *prelacy, the office of a prelate*.
- AGE, *state of, a collection, the act of* ; as, *dotage, in a state of doting* ; *foliage, a collection of leaves* ; *cartage, the act of carting*.
- AN, AL, ORY, IC, ID, INE, ILE, *belonging to, pertaining to* ; *American, belonging to America* ; *nasal, belonging to the nose* ; *rustic, pertaining to the country* ; *feminine, pertaining to females* ; *puerile, belonging to a boy*.
- ANA, *the sayings of* ; as, *Johnsoniana, the sayings of Johnson*.

ARD, *state, character, one who* ; as, dotard, *one in a state of dotage* ; wizard, *one having the character of wisdom of a peculiar kind* ; drunkard, *one who drinks*.

AR, *one who* ; also, *pertaining to* ; as, beggar, *one who begs* ; vulgar, *pertaining to the common people*.

ARY, *relating to, one who is* ; as, military, *relating to soldiers* ; adversary, *one who is adverse*.

ARY, ERY, ORY, *a place for, a collection of* ; as, herbarry, *a place for herbs* ; rookery, *a collection of rooks* ; dormitory, *a place for sleeping*.

ATE, *to make* ; as, terminate, *to make an end* ; renovate, *to make new*.

DOM, *possessions of, state* ; as, dukedom, *the possessions of a duke* ; freedom, *state of being free* ; wisdom, *state or quality of being wise*.

EE, *one who is* ; also the *object of an action* ; as, absentee, *one who is absent* ; lessee, *one to whom a lease is given*.

ER, OR, *one who, the agent in action* ; as, accuser, *one who accuses* ; contributor, *the person who contributes*. EER is another form of ER ; as, mountaineer, *one who lives on the mountains*.

EN, *made of, consisting of, to make* ; as, wooden, *made of wood* ; golden, *made of gold, or resembling what is made of gold* ; straighten, *to make straight* ; brighten, *to make bright*.

ENCE, *state of being* ; also denotes *continuance of action* ; as, turbulence, *state of being turbulent* ; confidence, *confiding in, the act of confiding in* ; cadence, *falling, or the action of falling*.

ENT, *one who* ; also being, *state of being* ; as, agent, *one who acts* ; confident, *having confidence, being sure* ; fluent, *being in a flowing state, flowing*.

ESCENT, *growing* ; ESSENCE, *state of growing* ; as, convalescent, *growing well* ; convalescence, *state of growing, having grown well*.

ET, LET, *little* ; as, casket, *a little cask* ; leaflet, *a little leaf*.

- ETY, TY, *state of being* ; as, *satiety, state of being full or satisfied* ; *probity, state of being proper or good* ; *poverty, state of being poor*.
- ESS, denotes the feminine gender ; as, *lioness, princess, authoress, poetess*.
- FUL, *full of* ; as, *hopeful, full of hope* ; *healthful, full of health*.
- FY, *to make* ; as, *purify, to make pure* ; *fortify, to make strong*.
- HOOD, *state of, office* ; as, *priesthood, the office or state of a priest* ; *boyhood, state of being a boy*.
- ICLE, CLE, *little* ; as, *particle, a little part* ; *tubercle, a little tumor*.
- ICS, *the science, the art* ; as, *acoustics, the science of sound* ; *mathematics, the science of measurement* ; *optics, the science which treats of light and sight*.
- IZE, SIZE, *to make, to give* ; as, *fertilize, to make fertile* ; *magnetize, to give the property of a magnet*.
- ISH, *a little, like* ; as, *blackish, a little black* ; *churlish, like a churl* ; *roundish, a little round*. Also, *to make, to supply* ; as, *furnish, to supply furniture* ; *cherish, to make cheerful*.
- ISM, *doctrine, idiom, party, peculiarity, sect* ; as, *Calvinism, the party or doctrine of Calvin* ; *Latinism, an idiom of the Latin language* ; *vulgarism, the peculiarity of the vulgar*.
- IST, *one skilled in* ; as, *linguist, one skilled in languages* ; *flōrist, one who cultivates flowers*.
- ITE, *a descendant, a follower* ; as, *Israhelite, a descendant of Israhel* ; *Jācobite, a follower of (Jacobus) James*. Also, *having, and one who* ; as, *definite, finite, having an end* ; *favorite, one who is in favor*.
- IVE, denotes an *active quality* ; as, *motive, moving* ; *persuasive, having the quality of persuading*. It also denotes *state or condition* ; as, *captive, one in a state of captivity*.
- KIN, *little* ; as, *manikin, a little man* ; *lambkin, a little lamb*.

- LESS, *without* ; as, *thoughtless, without thought* ; *homeless, without home*.
- LIKE, *resembling, like* ; as, *godlike, resembling a god* ; *man-like, like a man*.
- LING, *little* ; as, *darling, little dear*. Its signification is similar to that of CLE, EL, ET, LET, OCK ; as, *satchel, a little sack* ; *pocket, a little poke*.
- LY, *like, manner* ; as, *manly, like a man* ; *bravely, in a brave manner* ; *happily, in a happy manner*.
- MENT, *the act of doing, state* ; as, *banishment, the act of banishing* ; *contentment, the state of being contented*.
- MONY, *state of being, the thing done* ; as, *acrimony, state of being sharp* ; *testimony, the thing testified*.
- NESS, *state of being, quality* ; as, *blessedness, state of being blessed* ; *whiteness, quality of being white*.
- OUS, OSE, *full of* ; as, *dangerous, full of danger* ; *verbose, full of words*.
- RICK, *jurisdiction* ; as, *bishoprick, the jurisdiction of a bishop*.
- SHIP, *office, state* ; as, *clerkship, office of a clerk* ; *fellowship, the office of a fellow, the state of being on equal or friendly terms*.
- SOME, *full of* ; as, *troublesome, full of trouble*.
- TIDE, *time* ; as, *noontide, noontime*.
- TUDE, *state, quality* ; as, *gratitude, state of being grateful* ; *promptitude, quality of promptness*.
- ULE, *small* ; as, *globule, a small globe*.
- URE, *that which does, the thing done* ; as, *legislature, that which makes the laws* ; *investiture, the thing invested* ; *capture, the thing taken, or manner of taking*.
- WARD, *toward* ; as, *westward, toward the west* ; *heavenward, toward heaven*.
- Y, *consisting of, full of* ; as, *sandy, consisting of sand* ; *bloody, full of blood*.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

DIRECTIONS.

THE *FIRST WORD* of every piece of writing, of every sentence, of every example, of the quotation in a direct form, and of every line of poetry, should begin with a capital letter ; as,

I said, " Though I should die, I know,
That all about the thorn will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow."

2. *NAMES OF THE DEITY AND OF JESUS CHRIST* should begin with a capital letter ; as, God, Lord, the All-wise ; the Messiah, the Anointed, the Son.

3. *TITLES OF HONOR AND RESPECT*, either addressed to persons in exalted stations or descriptive of them, usually begin with capital letters ; as, My Lord, My Lady, respected Friend ; Her Majesty ; the President of the United States.

4. *ALL PROPER NAMES* and adjectives derived from them should begin with a capital letter ; as, James and Henry are English boys. William wears French boots.

5. *THE PRONOUN I AND INTERJECTION O* should always be capitals ; as, Hear, O Lord, when I cry.

6. *THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS* and the days of the week should always begin with a capital letter ; as, May, Friday.

7. *THE NAMES OF INANIMATE BEINGS*, when used to represent persons, should begin with capitals ; as,

The Winter is cold, the Winter is gray,
But he hath not a sound on his tongue to-day :
The son of the stormy Autumn, he
Totters about on a palsied knee.

8. *THE PRINCIPAL WORDS* in the title of a book, the subjects of a composition, and all words to which it is desired to give importance, should commence with capital letters ; as, "Aids to English Composition ;" his letter was with regard to the Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

CAPITAL letters, correctly used, add to the beauty of writing ; as, said the poet, "Science and Art, and Learning pale, all crown my thoughts with flowers." When the tyrant Tempest is going, Winter weds with Spring. The words, literally translated, were these : "The winds roared, and the rains fell, when the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree."

2. Professor Longfellow and His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts will address the meeting. Brother James and Uncle Henry will dine with us at the American Hotel on Tuesday, the 11th of February. O, that I could merit, dear Sir, your friendship ! A gentleman from the East visited the city of London. Did he visit New York City ¹ ? Will a Christian labor on New Year's Day ?

3. To God the Father's throne
Your highest honors raise ;
Glory to God the Son ;
To God the Spirit, praise ;
With all our powers, Eternal King,
Thy name we sing, while faith adores.

If in the darksome wild I stray,
Be Thou my Light, be Thou my Way ;
No foes, no violence, I fear,
No harm, while Thou, my God, art near.

4. I have read "Prescott's History of Mexico." "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard" is perhaps the finest poem of the kind in the English or any other language. His speech was with regard to the Effects of the Reformation.

PUNCTUATION MARKS.

INSTRUCTIONS.

THE *COMMA* [,] marks the smallest division of a sentence, and usually represents the shortest pause.

2. THE *SEMICOLON* [;] separates such parts of a sentence as are somewhat less closely connected than those divided by a comma, and represents a longer pause.

¹ The word *City*, when it immediately follows its name, becomes a part of it, and hence commences with a capital.

3. *THE COLON* [:] separates parts of a sentence less closely connected than those which are divided by a semicolon, and represents a longer pause.

4. *THE PERIOD* [.] is placed at the close of a declarative sentence, and usually represents a full stop. It must be used after every abbreviated word; as, That tale is a *râre* parable. Geo. Stevens, Esq.

5. *THE INTERROGATION POINT* [?] shows that a question is asked; as, Do you love flowers?



6. *THE EXCLAMATION POINT* [!] is placed after words that express surprise, astonishment, admiration, and other strong feelings; as, "Alas, my noble boy! that thou shouldst die!"

7. *THE DASH* [—] is used when a sentence breaks off abruptly; when there is an unexpected turn in sentiment; and when a long or significant pause is required.

8. *MARKS OF PARENTHESIS* () are used when an expression which interrupts the progress of a sentence is introduced; as, I have seen charity (if charity it may be called) insult with an air of pity.

9. *BACKETS* [] are chiefly used to inclose words that serve to explain one or more words of a sentence, or to point out a reference; as, Washington [the Father of his Country] made this remark. You will find an account of the creation in the Bible. [See Genesis, chap. i.]

10. *MARKS OF QUOTATION* [" "] are used to show that the real or supposed words of an author, or a speaker, are quoted; as, Socrates said, "I believe that the soul is immortal." These marks may be omitted when the matter taken is not given in the exact words of the author; as, Socrates said that he believed in the immortality of the soul.

11. *THE INDEX, OR HAND* [,], points out a passage for special attention; as, " All orders will be promptly and carefully attended to."

12. *AN APOSTROPHE* ['], a mark distinguished from a comma by being placed above the line, denotes the omission of one or more letters; as, 'Tis, for *it is*. It is also used

before *s* in the singular number, and after *s* in the plural, to indicate possession; as, Cora's rose, boys' hats.

13. *THE CARET* [^] is used only in writing, to point to letters or words above it that were accidentally omitted; as,

Let me scrach ^{t his} eyes out.

14. *MARKS OF ELLIPSIS* [— . . . * * * *] are formed by means of a long dash, or of a succession of periods or stars of various lengths, and are used to indicate the omission of letters in a word, of words in a sentence, or of one or more sentences; as, Friend C——s is in trouble. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, . . . and thy neighbor as thyself." "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; * * * * Beareth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things."

15. *THE HYPHEN* [-] is chiefly used to unite the words of which a compound is formed, when each of them retains its original accent; as, I thank the all'-wise' God for the in'cense-breath'ing morn. It is placed after a syllable ending a line, to show that the remainder of the word begins the next line.

16. *THE SECTION* [§] is sometimes used to divide books or chapters into smaller portions.

17. *THE PARAGRAPH* [¶] is sometimes used to indicate a paragraph, or subdivision, in writing.

18. *MARKS OF REFERENCE*.—The Asterisk, or Star [*], the Obelisk, or Dagger [†], the Double Dagger [‡], the Section [§], Parallel Lines [||], and the Paragraph [¶], are used, in the order here presented, when references are made to remarks or notes in the margin, at the bottom of the page, or some other part of the book. Letters and figures, however, are now more generally used for marks of reference.

19. *THE MACKRON, OR LONG* [-̄], is placed over a vowel to indicate its first or alphabetic sound; as, Rāge, ōld.

20. *THE BREVE, OR SHORT* [˘], is placed over a vowel to indicate its second or short sound; as, Hăt, ĕnd, ŏn.

21. *THE DIÆRESIS* [¨] is placed over the latter of two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately; as, Creātor, aërial.

22. *THE GRAVE ACCENT* ['] is placed over a single vowel to show that it is not silent, but that it forms a separate syllable; as, Blessèd, agèd.

Instructors will require their pupils to read the following sentences as a class exercise; to name the punctuation marks, and, as far as possible, assign reasons for their use; and to write and punctuate the sentences from dictation.


DICTATION EXERCISES.

ROAR, roar, thou raging sea. Sound, sound the bugle. 'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too. Sin, or moral evil, should excite the greatest abhorrence. He, and he only, is worthy of our supreme affections. The mind is that which knows, feels, and thinks. Honor, affluence, and pleasure seduce the heart. The poor and rich, and weak and strong, have all one Father. The twin sisters, Piety and Poetry, are wont to dwell together. Speak for, not against, these principles. He who teaches, often learns himself. Come hither, Moor. Shame being lost, all virtue is lost. When beggars die, there are no comets seen. Man was created to search for truth, to love the beautiful, to desire what is good, and to do the best.

2. Passion overcomes shame; boldness, fear; and madness, reason. Economy is no disgrace; for it is better to live on a little than to outlive a great deal. Every thing grows old; every thing passes away; every thing disappears. Many words are differently spelled in English; as, Inquire, enquire; jail, gaol; skeptic, sceptic. Men's evil manners live in brass: their virtues we write in water. Laziness grows on people: it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. Every one must, of course, think his own opinions right; for, if he thought them wrong, they would be no longer his opinions: but there is a wide difference between regarding ourselves as infallible, and being firmly convinced of the truth of our creed. The discourse consisted of two parts: in the first was shown the necessity of exercise; in the second, the advantages that would result from it. J. Wm. Webb, jun., Esq., at length became M.D., A.A.S.

3. Are there not seasons of spring in the moral world? and is not the present age one of them? You say you will repent to-morrow; but are you sure of to-morrow? Alas! those happy days are gone! How beautiful is all this visible world! how beautiful in its action and itself! If you will listen, I will show you—but stop! I am not

sure that you wish to know. To pull down the false and to build up the true, and to uphold what there is of truth in the old—let this be our aim. There are times—they only can understand who have known them—when passion is dumb, and purest love reigns.

4. Whether writing prose or verse (for a portion of the book is in prose), the author knows both what to blot, and when to stop. Consider (and may the consideration sink deep into your heart!) the fatal consequences of a wicked life. The captain had several men died [who died] in the ship. “Know thyself” is a useful precept. To one who said, “I do not believe that there is an honest man in the world,” another replied, “It is impossible that any one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself.” In the New Testament we have the following words: “Jesus answered the Jews, ‘Is it not written in your law—I said, Ye are gods?’” “ No swearing will be permitted in this school.”

5. If I'd a throne, I'd freely share it with thee. 'Twas sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild. A man's manners often indicate his morals. Men's passions, women's tenderness, and children's joys affect him not. The sun is the poet's and the invalid's friend. The ox's hide is not good for ladies' gloves. Friend P—s has arrived. I am the Lord thy God. . . . Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Remember the sabbath-day, to keep it holy. * * * For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, . . . and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath-day, and hallowed it. What do you say? What? I really do not understand you. Be so good as to explain yourself again. Upon my word, I do not.—Oh! now I know; you mean to tell me it is a cold dāy. Why did you not say at once, “It is cold to-day”?

6. Sōft-eyed chērub-forms around thee plāy. There is a mother-heart in all children, as well as a child-heart in all mothers. To-day or to-morrow, the king will punish that ill-bred, low-minded, self-seeking, gold-worshipping, man-despising crowd. That agèd, mātronly woman found a glow-worm * in her bōnnet. I found my day-book † under an apple-tree. The Creātor formed aērial songsters. That learnèd and agèd man says that bird is stripèd or streakèd.

* When the first word of a compound ends, and the second begins, with the same letter, they are united by a hyphen; as, Book-keeping, ear-ring.

† The hyphen is used in all compounds ending with the word *tree* or *book*; as, Beech-tree, shop-book.

CHOICE OF PREPOSITIONS.

The Idioms of the English Language require particular prepositions after certain words and phrases ; as,

Abhorrence <i>of</i> .	Charge <i>on</i> or <i>with</i> .	Foreign <i>to</i> .
Abound <i>in</i> .	Clear <i>of</i> .	Frown <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i> .
Abstain <i>from</i> .	Compare <i>to</i> or <i>with</i> .	Ignorant <i>of</i> .
Accede <i>to</i> .	Compatible <i>with</i> .	Inculcate <i>on</i> .
Accompanied <i>with</i> or <i>by</i> .	Compliance <i>with</i> .	Independent <i>of</i> .
Accord <i>with</i> .	Comply <i>with</i> .	Indifferent <i>to</i> .
Accordance <i>with</i> .	Confide <i>in</i> .	Inform <i>of</i> .
According <i>to</i> .	Conformable <i>to</i> .	Initiate <i>in</i> or <i>into</i> .
Accuse <i>of</i> or <i>by</i> .	Congenial <i>to</i> .	Insist <i>on</i> .
Acquaint <i>with</i> .	Consonant <i>to</i> .	Intent <i>on</i> .
Acquiesce <i>in</i> .	Converse <i>with</i> .	Inured <i>to</i> .
Acquit <i>of</i> .	Copy <i>after</i> or <i>from</i> .	Inveigh <i>against</i> .
Adapt <i>to</i> .	Correspond <i>to</i> or <i>with</i> .	Militate <i>against</i> .
Adequate <i>to</i> .	Deficient <i>in</i> .	Mistrustful <i>of</i> .
Adhere <i>to</i> .	Dependent <i>on</i> .	Need <i>of</i> .
Adherence <i>to</i> .	Derogate <i>from</i> .	Observance <i>of</i> .
Admiration <i>of</i> .	Devolve <i>on</i> .	Partake <i>of</i> .
Admonish <i>of</i> .	Die <i>of</i> or <i>by</i> .	Prejudice <i>against</i> .
Affinity <i>to</i> .	Differ <i>from</i> .	Prejudicial <i>to</i> .
Agree <i>with</i> or <i>to</i> .	Different <i>from</i> .	Profit <i>by</i> .
Agreeable <i>to</i> .	Difficult <i>in</i> .	Proud <i>of</i> .
Alienate <i>from</i> .	Diminution <i>of</i> .	Pursuance <i>of</i> .
Allude <i>to</i> .	Discouragement <i>to</i> .	Pursuant <i>to</i> .
Alteration <i>in</i> .	Dissent <i>from</i> .	Reconcile <i>to</i> or <i>with</i> .
Ambitious <i>of</i> .	Distinguish <i>from</i> .	Recreant <i>from</i> .
Analogy <i>between</i> .	Eager <i>in</i> .	Regard <i>to</i> .
Antipathy <i>to</i> .	Enamored <i>of</i> .	Relevant <i>to</i> .
Arrived <i>at</i> or <i>in</i> .	Endeared <i>to</i> .	Replete <i>with</i> .
Astonished <i>at</i> .	Endowed <i>with</i> .	Restore <i>to</i> .
Attended <i>with</i> or <i>by</i> .	Engage <i>in</i> .	Swerve <i>from</i> .
Aversion <i>to</i> .	Entrance <i>into</i> .	Sympathy <i>with</i> .
Bestow <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i> .	Exclusive <i>of</i> .	True <i>to</i> .
Boast <i>of</i> .	Expert <i>at</i> or <i>in</i> .	Trust <i>in</i> .
Call <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i> .	Fawn <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i> .	Versed <i>in</i> .
Capacity <i>for</i> .	Followed <i>by</i> .	Want <i>of</i> .
		Worthy <i>of</i> .

The Mistakes that arise from the use of wrong prepositions after these words, are very numerous. The more the distinction in the use and signification of words is weighed and attended to, the more clearly and forcibly shall pupils learn to speak or write. They should be required to construct sentences, embracing all the words in the preceding list, in which both the correct and the incorrect use of prepositions shall be given. To illustrate the manner in which sentences may thus be constructed, we introduce the following

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HE was *averse to* [not *from*] such an undertaking. His *abhorrence of* [not *with*] that deed, moved him to *accede to* her request. *Abstain from* the use of rum. He was *accused of* a crime by his cousin. Those streams *abound in* fish. *Agree to* what he has done. Actions should *correspond with* words. This thing *corresponds to* that. *Initiate* my son *in* spelling. *Initiate* him *into* our club. She will *die of* a disease ; but he, *by* the sword. I will *trust in* the Lord, though I am not *worthy of* the least of his mercies.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.	C. or Cent. A hundred.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	Cal. California; Calendar.
Abp. Archbishop.	Capt. Captain.
A. C. or B. C. Before Christ.	Cash. Cashier.
Acct. Account.	C. E. Civil Engineer.
A. D. In the year of our Lord.	C. J. Chief Justice.
Æt. Aged.	Co. Company; County.
Ala. Alabama.	Col. Colonel; Colossians
A. M. Master of Arts; Before noon; In the year of the world.	Coll. College.
Am. American.	Cong. Congress.
Anon. Anonymous.	Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.
Apr. April.	Const. Constable.
Ark. Arkansas.	Cr. Credit or Creditor.
Att. Attorney.	Cts. Cents.
Aug. August.	Cwt. A hundred weight.
Bbl. Barrel.	D. C. District of Columbia.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Bp. Bishop.	Dea. Deacon.
B. V. Blessed Virgin	Dec. December.
	Del. Delaware; Delegate
	Dist. District.

- Do. Ditto; the same.
 Dolls. Dollars.
 Doz. Dozen.
 Dr. Debtor; Doctor.
 E. East; Earl.
 Ed. Edition; Editor.
 E. G. For example.
 Eng. England; English.
 Esq. Esquire.
 Etc. And so forth.
 Exc. Excellency.
 Feb. February.
 Fig. Figure.
 Flor. *or* Fa. Florida.
 Fr. France; Francis; French.
 F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
 F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
 Ga. Georgia.
 Gent. Gentleman.
 Gov. Governor.
 H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
 Hhd. Hoghead.
 Hon. Honorable.
 H. R. House of Representatives.
 H. R. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
 Hund. Hundred.
 Ia. Iowa.
 Ib. *or* Ibid. In the same place.
 Id. The same.
 I. e. That is.
 I. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of men.
 Ill. Illinois.
 Incog. Unknown.
 Ind. Indiana.
 Inst. Instant—the present month.
 Int. Interest.
 It. Italian; Italy.
 J. Judge.
 Jan. January.
 J. P. Justice of the Peace.
 Jr. *or* Jun. Junior.
 Kan. Kansas.
 Ky. Kentucky.
 L. l. *or* £. A pound sterling.
 La. Louisiana.
 Lat. Latin; Latitude.
 Legis. Legislature.
 Lieut. Lieutenant.
 LL.D. Doctor of Laws.
 Lon. Longitude.
 Lou. *or* La. Louisiana.
 L. S. Place of the Seal.
 M. Marquis; Meridian; Mile; Monsieur; Morning; Thousand.
 Maj. Major.
 Mass. Massachusetts.
 Math. Mathematics.
 M. C. Member of Congress.
 M. D. Doctor of Physic.
 Md. Maryland.
 Me. Maine.
 Messrs. Gentlemen; Sirs.
 Mich. Michigan.
 Minn. Minnesota.
 Miss. *or* Mi. Mississippi.
 Mo. Missouri; Month.
 M. P. Member of Parliament.
 Mr. Master *or* Mister.
 Mrs. Mistress.
 MS. Manuscript.
 Mt. Mount *or* Mountain.
 N. North; Note; Number.
 N. A. North America.
 N. B. Take Notice.
 N. C. North Carolina.
 N. E. North-East; New England.
 Neb. Nebraska.
 N. H. New Hampshire.

N. J. New Jersey.	Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
N. M. New Mexico.	S. Seconds ; Shilling ; Sign ;
No. Number.	South.
N. O. New Orleans.	S. A. South America.
Nov. November.	Sat. Saturday.
N. S. Nova Scotia ; New Style.	S. C. South Carolina.
N. T. New Testament.	Sc. <i>or</i> Sculp. (<i>Sculpsit.</i>) He, or
N. W. North-West.	she, engraved it.
N. Y. New York.	S. E. South-East.
O. Ohio.	Sec. Secretary.
Ob. (<i>Obiit.</i>) Died.	Sen. Senator ; Senior.
Obt. Obedient.	Sept. September.
Oct. October.	Serj. Sergeant.
On. Oregon.	Sp. Spain ; Spanish.
O. S. Old Style.	S. W. South-West.
O. T. Old Testament.	Ult. Last, or the last month.
Oz. Ounce or Ounces.	U. S. United States.
Pa. <i>or</i> Penn. Pennsylvania.	U. S. A. United States of Amer-
Per. <i>or</i> pr. By the ; as, <i>per</i> yard.	ica ; United States Army.
Per ct. By the hundred.	U. S. M. A. United States Mil-
Pet. Peter.	itary Academy.
P. M. Post-Master ; Afternoon.	U. S. N. United States Navy.
P. O. Post-Office.	U. S. S. United States Senate.
Pres. President.	V. (<i>Vide.</i>) See ; Verse.
Prof. Professor.	Va. Virginia.
Pro tem. For the time being.	Viz. Namely ; To-wit.
P. S. Postscript.	Vol. <i>or</i> vol. Volume.
Ps. Psalms.	V. P. Vice-President.
Pub. Public ; Publisher.	Vt. Vermont.
Q. Question ; Queen.	W. West, or Week.
Q. L. As much as you please.	Wis. Wisconsin.
Q. S. A sufficient quantity.	W. Va. West Virginia
Qt. Quart ; Quantity.	X. <i>or</i> Xt. Christ.
Q. V. Which see ; As much as	Xm. <i>or</i> Xmas. Christmas.
you please.	Y. Year.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.	Yd. <i>or</i> yd. Yard.
Rep. Representative ; Republic.	Yds. <i>or</i> yds. Yards.
Rev. Revelations ; Reverend.	You'd <i>or</i> you'd. You would, or
R. I. Rhode Island.	you had.
Robt. Robert.	Zach. Zachary.
R. R. Railroad.	Zoöl. Zoölogy.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.	&c. And so forth

After pupils have learned the preceding list, they should be required to construct sentences, appropriately introducing all the abbreviations, as illustrated by the following

DICTATION EXERCISES.

J. M. Webb, Jun., Esq., at length became M.D., A.M., A.A.S. To H. B. M. Victoria, I am greatly indebted. On the 3d inst. I saw Gov. Wise, of Va. Rev. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn., directed a letter to Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., of Penn. Gen. Jackson was Pres. of the U. S., A.D. 1830. The society met at Washington, D. C., on the 30th ult. N.B. I shall depart at 9 o'clock, A.M. Prof. Good became LL.D., H. S. S., F. S. A., F. R. S., &c.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

ABBREVIATIONS.—L. *Latin* ; F. *French* ; S. *Spanish* ; I. *Italian*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ab initio (in ish' i o), L. From the beginning. | Belles lettres (bel lētr'), F. Polite literature. |
| Ad eap tăn' dum, L. To attract or please. | Bijou (be jō'), F. A jewel. |
| Ad rem, L. To the point. | Billet doux (bil la dō), F. A love-letter. |
| À la mode, F. According to fashion. | Bon jour (bōng jor'), F. Good-day. |
| Ad lib' itum, L. At pleasure. | Bon mot (bōng mō), F. A witty remark. |
| Ad valō' rem, L. According to the value. | Bon ton, F. The height of fashion. |
| Aliās, L. Otherwise. | Bon vivant (bōng vē vāng'), F. A good liver ; a jovial companion |
| Alibi, L. Elsewhere ; proof of having been elsewhere. | Bō' na fi' de, L. In good faith. |
| Alma mater, L. A benign mother ; a university. | Boudoir (bō dwār'), F. A small room. |
| Anno mundi, L. In the year of the world. | Cā' pias, L. A law term ; you may take. |
| Anglice (āng' gli se), L. In English. | Casus belli, L. An occasion for war |
| Apropos (āp' ro pō), F. To the purpose. | Chef d'œuvre (sha dōvr'), F. A masterpiece. |
| Au fait (o fā), L. Skillful ; expert. | Cicerone (chē cha rō' ne), I. A guide showing works of art. |
| Beau monde (bō mōnd'), F. The gay world. | Clîque (klēk), F. A party. |
| | Comme il faut (kōm' ēl fō'), F. As it ought to be. |

Compos mentis, L. Of sound mind.

Con a mō're, L. With love or zest.

Connoisseur (kon nes sūr'), F. A skillful judge.

Cortége (kor tāzh), F. An escort.

Cornucopiæ, L. Horn of plenty.

Coup d' état (kə da tă'), F. A master-stroke in politics.

Coup de grace (kə de grās'), F. The finishing blow.

Coup de main (kə deh mǎng'), F. A taking by surprise.

Coup d' œil (kə dāl'), F. A glance of the eye ; a hasty view.

De bris (deb rē'), F. Broken remnants.

Dénouement (dēn ɔ mǎng'), F. The unraveling of a plot.

De facto, L. From the fact.

Dē ī grā ti a, L. By the grace of God.

De novo, L. Anew.

Devoirs (dev wǎrz'), F. Duties ; acts of civility.

Dishabille (dis a bēl'), F. An undress.

Donna, I. A lady of rank.

Double entendre (dɔ'bl-ān tǎn'dr), F. Double meaning.

Dramatis personæ, L. Persons of the drama.

Éclaircissement (a klār sis mǎng'), F. A clearing up, or explanation.

Éclat (ā klā'), F. Splendor, applause.

Élite (ā lēt'), F. Choice, select society.

En core (āng kōr'), F. Again ; a word used to call for a repetition.

En masse (āng mās'), F. In a mass.

Ennui (āng wē'), F. Weariness.

Entrée (āng trā'), F. Entrance.

Entre nous (āntr nɔ'), F. Between us ; confidentially.

Entrepôt (āng tr pō'), F. Depot for goods.

E pluribus unum, L. One formed of many. The motto of the United States.

Ergo, L. Therefore.

Esprit de corps (es prē de kōr'), F. The spirit of a body of men.

Et cætera, L. And so forth.

Exit, L. He goes off.

Ex' e unt omnes, L. All go off.

Exempli gratia, L. For the sake of example.

Ex cathedra, L. From the chair.

Ex curia, L. Out of court.

Ex officio, L. By virtue of office.

Ex par'te, L. On one side ; on the part of.

Exposé (eks po zā'), F. A laying open ; a formal statement of reasons, facts, &c.

Ex tem' po re, L. On the spur of the moment.

Fæ sim' i le, L. An exact copy.

Fête champêtre (fât' shām pātr'), F. A rural festival.

Felo de se, L. Self-murder.

Fiat, L. Let it be done.

Fi nǎ' le, I. The concluding piece in music ; the close.

Gens d'armes (zhawng d'arm), F. Armed guards of the police.

Hā'beās corpus, L. You may have the body. A writ for delivering a person from imprisonment.

Hauteur (hō tēr'), F. Haughtiness ; pride.

hic jacet, L. Here lies.
 hors de combat (hər' de kōm bā'),
 F. Disabled; out of condition
 to fight.
 ibidem, L. In the same place.
 idem, L. The same.
 id est, L. That is.
 impromptu, L. On the spur of
 the moment.
 in pri'mis, L. In the first place.
 in provi'sa tō're, L. An impromptu
 poet.
 in exten'so, L. In full.
 in medias res, L. Into the midst
 of affairs.
 in perpēt'u um, L. For ever.
 in pēt'to, I. In reserve or secrecy.
 in prō'pri a persō'na, L. In person.
 in statu quo, L. In its former state.
 in toto, L. Wholly, entirely.
 in trān'sitū, L. On the passage.
 in cōg'nito, L. In disguise.
 Instante'r, L. Quickly, earnestly.
 Ip'se dix'it, L. He himself has
 said it; mere assertion.
 Ipso facto, L. By the act itself.
 Ipso jure, L. By the law itself.
 Item, L. Likewise, also.
 Jeu d'esprit (zhe des prē'), F.
 Play of wit.
 Jet d'eau (zha dō'). Play of water;
 an ornamental water-spout.
 Labor omnia vincit, L. Labor con-
 quers every thing.
 Lapsus linguæ, L. A slip of the
 tongue.
 Laus Deō, L. Praise to God.
 Lex talionis, L. The law of re-
 taliation.
 Licet, L. It is allowed.
 Mademoiselle (ma dem wā zěl'),
 F. A young unmarried lady.

Magna Charta (kär' ta), L. The
 great charter.
 Messieurs (mësh' yerz), F. Gen-
 tlemen; Sirs.
 Me'um et tuum, L. Mine and thine.
 Modus operandi, L. The mode
 of operation.
 Monsieur (mo sēr'), F. Sir; Mr.
 Multum in parvo, L. Much in a
 little.
 Naiveté (nā ev tā'), F. Simplicity.
 Ne plus ultra, L. The farthest
 limit or point; perfection.
 Nolens volens, L. Willing or
 unwilling.
 Nom de guerre, F. } An assumed
 Nom de plume, F. } name.
 Nota be'ne, L. Mark well.
 Omnibus, L. For all.
 On dit (ōn' dē), F. People say.
 Ora pro nobis, L. Pray for us.
 Outré (ō trā'), E. Exaggerated.
 Peeēā'vī, L. I have sinned.
 Penchant (pān shāng'), F. Inclination.
 Pinxit, D. He or she painted it.
 Plateau (plat tō'), F. Table-land.
 Porte-monnaie (port mon ā'), F.
 A flat money-purse.
 Pos'se comitatus, L. The power
 of the county; an armed body.
 Post meridiem, L. Afternoon.
 Post mor'tem, L. After death.
 Prima facie, L. From the first
 view; self-evident.
 Pro bono publico, L. For the
 public good.
 Pro et con, i. e., pro et contra, L.
 For and against.
 Pro tem'pore, L. For the time.
 Quantum libet, L. As much as
 you please.

the rose;

tit for tat.

Quo warranto, L. By what authority.

Ragoût (ră gô'), F. Stewed meat.

Rara avis, L. A rare bird; a prodigy.

Rendezvous (răn dă vō'), F. The place of meeting.

Réveillé (re vâl' ya), F. An alarm.

Sans, F. Without.

Sang froid (säng frwôr), F. Cold-bloodedness.

Sculpsit, L. He or she engraved it.

Sic semper tyrannis, L. So may it always be with tyrants.

Si'ne di'e, L. Without day.

Si'ne qua non, L. Indispensable condition.

Sobriquet (so' bre kâ'), F. Nick-name.

Soirée (swär rä'), F. Evening party.

Status quo, L. The same state as before.

privately.

Summum bonum, L. The chief good.

Tableau (tab lō'), F. A picture.

Tapis (tăp ē'), F. A carpet.

Terra firma, L. Firm earth.

Tête-à-tête (tăt'ă tăt'), F. Head to head; a private conversation.

Toupet (tō pā'), F. An artificial lock of hair; a curl.

Tout ensemble (tōt' äng sām' bl), F. The whole taken together.

Va'de me'cum, L. Go with me; a constant companion.

Valet de chambre (vā'le de sham-br'), F. A footman.

Verbatim et literatim, L. Word for word, and letter for letter.

Vi'â, L. By way of.

Vi'ce versa, L. The opposite way.

Vis-à-vis (vîz ä vē), L. Opposite.

Viva vo'ce, L. By the living voice.

Vox populi vox De'i, L. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Pupils will construct sentences, appropriately introducing foreign words and phrases, as illustrated by the following

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HE commenced *ab initio*, or from the beginning. His speech was *ad rem*. Your remarks are quite *apropos*. My *cicerone*, who is a *connoisseur*, pronounces this painting a *chef d'œuvre*. Your *valet de chambre* disturbed our *tête-à-tête*. Report the speech *verbatim et literatim*. As a *quid pro quo*, he exclaimed, "*Sic semper tyrannis*." Return *via Rome*. Pay *ad valorem* duties. Ten of the *gens d'armes* were left *hors de combat*. His exclamation, "*Vox populi, vox Dei!*" was not a *lapsus linguæ*.



